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LABOR BELIEVES EARLY THEORIES TO BE JUSTIFIED

Just as Much Accomplished
in Eight Hours as in 13
and 14 It Is Shown

TREND TOWARD STILL SHORTER DAY SEALED

Fundamentals Drawn by Ma-
chinist in 1865 Form Basis
of Present Program

The viewpoint of organized labor toward many of the economic problems which will come before the convention of the American Federation of Labor in New Orleans soon is discussed in six articles written by a member of the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League, a member of the Federal Employees' Union and long connected with different labor bodies. The third of the series follows.

By ETHEL M. SMITH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Nothing in the

program of organized labor has held

a more important place the world

around than the shorter workday.

Free time, with opportunity to rest,

to live as human beings, to function

as free citizens, was the first de-

mand of the workmen who set their

collective strength against the

power of machine-driven industry.

The 10-hour movement it was at

first—reducing the working day

from the daylight to the sunset, or

13 or 14 hours a day, which then

prevailed, to 10. Then came the

eight-hour movement, beginning in

America just before the Civil War.

But the war and its consequences

shattered unionism for a while, and

"eight hours for work, eight hours

for rest, eight hours for what you

will" was still the unattained goal

in 1881, when unions united to form

the American Federation of Labor.

The twentieth century has seen

the standard raised in many of the

organized trades to 44 hours a week.

Now, within the past two years, the

building trades, especially, have

secured for themselves in many cities

a five-day week of 40 hours. A con-

servative estimate, said the Journal

of Electrical Workers and Oper-

ators some months ago, puts the

number of workers enjoying the five-

day week at 150,000. And the five-

day working week is now the definite

goal of the organized labor move-

ment.

What is the force behind this

steady drive for shorter working

hours?

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Old Credit Plans Rapidly Passing, Says Mr. Simmons

Revolution in Trade Methods
Explained by Stock Ex-
change Head

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The United States is

at present going through a process

of revolutionizing its methods of ex-

tending credit to business, according

to E. H. H. Simmons, president of

the New York Stock Exchange,

speaking before the New York Credit

Money Association at their annual

dinner held here.

Alterations in the credit system,

Mr. Simmons said, are a part of the

general revolution in the business

world which has brought about mass

production and new methods of dis-

tribution. He emphasized the point

that business and industry were al-

ready becoming accustomed to new

types of finance which are replacing

methods in use a comparatively short

time ago.

"We must plan in the future not

only for the expanded financial op-

erations which are necessitated by our

constantly growing business and national

wealth," he declared, "but also for

those essentially spiritual prob-

lems which must accompany them—

the imagination to understand new

and changing economic problems,

the critical analysis to maintain

sound standards of credit and the

patience to solve the credit problems

provided by the ever-changing eco-

nomic world.

"Only by success in these matters

of the mind and the conscience can

New York long maintain itself as the

international credit center of the

world.

"In the United States we are going

through a silent yet a very far-

reaching revolution in business. One

surprising change in the present

HERBERT HOOVER Son of American Pioneer

Family records and the memories of relatives close to Herbert Hoover at various periods of his career have been drawn upon for a series of sketches prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by a first cousin of the President-elect. The first article, published Nov. 12, dealt with early maternal branches of the family. Mrs. Ann Minthorn Hoad, Mr. Hoover's eldest aunt, is authority for most of the material in the present story, which tells of the girlhood of Mr. Hoover's mother in Canada. A third article will appear Nov. 16.

By MRS. ETHEL GRACE RENSCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Hulda Min-

thorn was nine years old during the

last season that the family remained

on the frontier farm in the primeval

forests of Canada. She was a small

girl, with merry, laughing eyes,

smiling mouth and little dancing

brown curls.

She lived a happy, industrious

life, little thinking that she would

one day be the mother of a great

American, Herbert Hoover. Through

her eyes one may get a significant

picture of life on the old homestead

and of the people who lived there.

Those were beautiful days in the

Canadian forest, filled with the ro-

mance of pioneering and the vig-

orous initiative of daily tasks. Through

it all there ran a fineness and deli-

cacy of tone, like threads of gold in

a tapestry.

First to the child-heart of Hulda

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

DESERT PACT ENDS ANCIENT FEUD IN ARABIA

Peace Signed by Paramount
Sheiks of 15 Important
Bedouin Tribes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A long-standing

desert feud has been ended by the

peace pact signed at the Government

House in Transjordan by the para-

mount sheiks of 15 of the most im-

portant Bedouin tribes, roving

Syria, Jordan, Transjordan and

the peace conference, of which the

representative of The Christian Science

Monitor has obtained, semi-officially,

particulars, was called by the French

and British mandates to adjust

the outstanding feuds resulting from

long-distance inter-tribal raiding of

such powerful, populous tribes on the

Syrian side as the Ruulais, disposing

of thousands of tents and tens of thou-

sands of camels and horses, and on

the Transjordan side of Beni Sakhr

and Howaitat.

The ancient foes, after three days

of bargaining, agreed to sign a pact

drafted by Europeans based on writ-

tened and unwritten Bedouin law

under which the former enemies

bury the hatchet. The pact does not

contain a definite undertaking re-

garding future peace, but the mutual

forgiveness renders it unnecessary.

Turkish Methods in Desert

Emir Sheik, cousin of Abdullah,

the ruler of Transjordan, presided;

the British resident at Amman was

represented by a young officer, Kirk-

bride, an authority on Bedouin law

and customs, while five intelligence

officers accompanied the desert

chieftains from Syria.

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A striking illustration

of the different methods of the Turks

and British ruling the desert in pro-

viding in the Bedouin peace pact.

The Turks used all the wiles at their

disposal in order to keep the feuds

going, the usual plan being to offer

one tribe desert-grazing rights in

the recognized belt of another. Gifts

of money were also employed. The

quarrels over pasture, instead of

ending peacefully, as between Abrah-

am and Lot, resulted in camel raid-

ing.

The basis of the present settle-

ment is the old desert law that

"blood feud" arising from such

quarrels need not necessarily be

wiped out by the blood of some

member of the slayer's family, but

can also be paid for in money, cam-

els or mares by the family or

tribe which has suffered the fewest

casualties.

An Ancient Tribe

The Ruulais chieftain is of the

famous family of Ibn Shaalan.

Ruulais used to wander from Homs

and Hama in Syria as far south as

Quasrel-Azraq and Wadi Sirhan, be-

longing to Transjordan and Nejd domi-

nions, where their territory en-

compassed that of their ancient

foes, Beni Sakhr. Lately, however,

they have been obliged to remain

in the north of Syria.

Beni Sakhr is said by some to be

the ancient tribe of Issachar, but

they have another name, Ahl-esh-

Shimal, and tradition traces their

descent to a child abandoned on the

desert, presumably Ishmael. The

Howaitat are a scattered tribe, and

HOOVER HOPES TO REANIMATE MONROE THEORY

Will Invite Executives of
Latin-American Nations
to Visit United States

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PALO ALTO, Calif.—In his capac-

ity as the friendship messenger of

the Nation, Herbert Hoover is to ex-

tend to the heads of all the Latin-

American countries he visits a cor-

dial invitation to come to the United

States during his administration, as

his and the Nation's guests.

In extending his country's hospi-

talities Mr. Hoover hopes to inaugu-

rate what he would like to see a cus-

tom among the nations of the Amer-

ican continent, governing heads ex-

changing personal visits to the ad-

vancement of better understanding

among themselves and the peace and

well-being of their peoples.

The practice of government lead-

ers visiting one another is many cen-

turies old in Europe. Mr. Hoover

would like to see it become a custom

among the American republics, and

is using the opportunity afforded by

his good-will tour to endeavor to get

the practice under way.

Acquaintance With Leaders

Members of the President-elect's

staff are stressing the good-will mis-

sion phase of his tour. On behalf

of their chief they assert that Mr.

Hoover, in visiting the Latin Amer-

ican countries primarily for friend-

ship purposes. The only reason he

is making the journey, they declare,

is to enable him to become person-

ally acquainted with the leaders of

the Latin republics so that when he

takes office he will be able to deal

with problems affecting these coun-

tries with full and sympathetic un-

derstanding.

Mr. Hoover, it was explained, de-

sires during his administration to

reanimate the co-operative spirit and

purpose of the Monroe doctrine.

President-elect, according to as-

sociates, will endeavor during his term

of office to restore the all-American

interest and participation in the

Monroe Doctrine that existed when

it was enunciated.

In this connection an address that

he made during the past year while

still Secretary of Commerce and be-

fore his nomination as the Repub-

lican presidential candidate, is cited

by friends to prove Mr. Hoover's

longstanding friendship to Latin Amer-

ica and his desire to promote the most

harmonious relations.

Bound for Same Destination

"We are fellow travelers bound for

the same destination," Mr. Hoover

said, referring to the American re-

publics. "The experience in applied

science and administration which

each of us gain from these undertak-

ings and from scientific research is

the joint fund of all of us. Natural

science knows no frontiers and it

knows all languages. The first in-

stitutions of higher learning in the

Western Hemisphere were the univer-

sities of Peru and Mexico, establish-

ed nearly 375 years ago. They were

open to students of all nations. That

tradition of the open door had been

maintained down to today in the

many hundreds of universities and

colleges now scattered through the

whole scope of republics.

"At the present time something

like 2000 young men and women of

our different western countries are

in attendance at universities in their

hard-headed, intelligent endeavor that hitherto they have given to war making."

A message of the Good Will Congress, adopted just prior to adjournment, carried an enthusiastic endorsement of the Paris Peace Pact, and of all the commitments involved in that renunciation of war treaty.

With respect to the World Court the delegates adopted a statement to the effect that "Anticipating the ratification of the Paris Peace Pact, we urge the Government of the United States to consider the steps needed to bring this country into effective relations with the Permanent Court of International Justice. We regard the full co-operation of the Government of the United States with this Court as an indispensable step in the pacification of the world."

That section of the message dealing with disarmament was made the subject of protracted debate. It was finally amended to read, as follows: "Any considerable increase in armaments at this time on the part of any nation would be interpreted by all other nations as a denial of the Pact of Paris."

The message then went on to commend the Government for its conciliatory policy toward China and Mexico. Objection was taken to the Exclusion Law of 1924, whereby aliens ineligible to citizenship were excluded from the country. Without raising the question of the right of any nation to restrict immigration, the Congress unanimously agrees that any restriction of immigration, solely upon the basis of color, was out of harmony with democratic principles and inconsistent with fundamentals of human brotherhood.

Resolutions were adopted opposing all military training in high schools and compulsory military training in colleges and universities of a purely military character. Finally, the members of the Congress called upon the educational agencies of the church, the home and the school to unite their efforts for the training of future generations in the ideas of peace and conciliation.

SAILORS AND CIVILIANS SHARE IN NEW Y. M. C. A.

PHILADELPHIA—The corner stone of what is said to be the largest Navy and civilian Young Men's Christian Association building in the world has just been laid here. The first trowel of cement that sealed the stone was applied by Edward H. Bonsall, president of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

The building is being erected on North Fifteenth Street, between Arch and Cherry Streets. It is to be 28 stories high and will cost \$2,250,000. Seven floors with gymnasiums, recreational rooms, classrooms and other club and social facilities will be devoted to the use of navy men on shore leave. Dormitories will accommodate 212 men. The civilian quarters include accommodations for men, married couples, and women. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy next spring.

Governor Granted Leave
MONTEREY, Mex. (P)—Gov. Aaron Sachs has been granted a six months' leave of absence by the Legislature to devote himself to the formation of a proposed new political party which President Calles is expected to head on his retirement from the Presidency.

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The National Rockland Bank of Boston

Capital - - - \$1,000,000
Surplus - - - 2,500,000

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50 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

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WALDORF RESTAURANT

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Across the Park

Menu Suggestions
Boiled Fresh Salmon, with Mashed Potato, Egg Sauce, Green Peas, Rolls and Butter. 45c
Yankee Pot Roast, with Jardiniere Sauce, Mashed Potato, Rolls and Butter. 40c
Liver and Onions, Mashed Potato, Rolls and Butter. 35c
Delicious Gelatine Dessert 10c

Always a Large Variety on the Menu to Select From
134 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

CODE OF ETHICS FOR ADVERTISING IS FORMULATED

Agency Men Demand Higher Standards to Keep Faith of Public

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A code of ethics for the advertising profession, with an attack on "indiscriminate free publicity," was formulated at the annual convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies by John Benson, president, with the endorsement of the governing board. With 137 agencies represented at the meeting, the convention includes firms who place 80 per cent of the national advertising of the country.

To make the advertising universally trusted by raising the standards of agencies was the keynote in the program outlined by Mr. Benson. More and more, he said, reputable agencies are refusing to undertake great advertising campaigns, of the success of which they are not assured, or where they are asked to represent the product as something other than it is.

"Advertising can never sell a turnip for a rose," said Mr. Benson in summing up his attitude. Today, he said, the volume of advertising is so great that some traffic supervision is necessary. Business has answered the problem by the formation of trade associations. Advertising men should meet the situation by raising the standard now in vogue among the leading agencies.

In relation to publishers, Mr. Benson urged that forms should be standardized and simplified, together with plates, inks, pages and accounting. Closer relationships with publishers was urged and a more extensive development of research work with factual information about public values. In relation to the public Mr. Benson spoke with particular feeling.

"We, as advertisers, have no right to weaken editorial influence by forcing the use of indiscriminate free publicity," he said. "This weakens the confidence in the press as an advertising medium. We should discourage any weakening or adulteration of reader interest by means of forced or unsound circulation of newspapers or other media, stimulated by the excessive use of premiums and contests. We should take a sound economic view of advertising, recommending its use only when and where conditions favor a reasonable prospect of success to the advertiser and of service to the consumer. We should make advertising more efficient by a scientific study of its tools and channels—media mechanics, and appeal; and base advertising practice on facts."

Stewart L. Mims, chairman, committee on research, presented a sur-

The London Tailoring Co.
Merchant Tailors
Full Dress Suits for Men, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cleaning, Repairing, Pressing and Dyeing.
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4 Clearway St., Boston

Time to Re-Upholster

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Our buying capacity and our superior workmanship enables us to be beyond competition both in price and quality. All work guaranteed. Will go anywhere with samples. We do high grade upholstering.

Draperies and Mattress Work. We do all kinds of refinishing on furniture.
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Interior Decorator Tel. Asp. 8264
Branch at 6 Trapelo Road, Belmont
Formerly with Faine Furniture Co.

Engraved Wedding Stationery
In the newest engravings; fine quality paper and envelopes; copper plates. Lowest prices for superb quality. Write for samples.
100 Announcements \$16.85
100 Invitations 19.85
W. H. BRETT COMPANY
Engravers Since 1860
30 Bromfield Street, Boston

vey of farm papers as advertising media, in association with Dr. Daniel Starch. This took up the overlapping of national magazine advertising with that carried in local journals. T. O. Grizzell, chairman of the association's committee on distribution census, discussed the work of this group.

Wet Vote No Test, President Is Told

Drys Ignored Referendum in Massachusetts, Mr. Briggs Explains

Declaring the result of the recent vote in Massachusetts on a proposal to memorialize Congress for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment "was not a real test of public opinion," G. Loring Briggs, chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, has sent a telegram of explanation to President Coolidge, Herbert Hoover and dry leaders in Washington.

He points out that the dry organizations of the State conducted no campaign, considering the referendum futile and nonbinding, and adds: "The wet vote totaled a little over 600,000 and the dry vote, without any agitation, reached approximately 350,000; nearly 450,000 citizens who voted in the 36 Senatorial Districts at this election did not register themselves either way on this question."

"It was indeed an empty victory for the wets! Especially in view of the fact that the drys had made a net gain of one Congressman in the State and elected drys to all state offices."

"Furthermore, a very small number of the State Senators need to give the slightest attention to this vote because in order to instruct, the vote must be more than 50 per cent of the total vote cast. The wets failed to secure the necessary 50 per cent in most of the districts."

SPANISH CULTURE EXPANDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two new centers of Spanish-American culture have been established in San Juan, Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, according to an announcement by the Spanish Institute at Columbia University. The appointment of Prof. Camilo Barcia of the University of Valladolid, as 1928-29 lecturer at Columbia, and of Prof. Alfredo Colmo as visiting professor at Columbia from the Argentine, also was announced.

Drivurself Pay by the Mile

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Heavy gauge steel insures strength and rigidity. Drawers are fitted with standard G-W roller bearing slides. Hardware is stamped bronze with polished finish.

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BALDWIN FINDS LINCOLN KEY TO BRITISH POLICY

Words of Great American Express Britain's Attitude Toward United States

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The House of Commons seldom has been more stirred than when Stanley Baldwin, at the close of a long speech explaining the bearing of the Government's Anglo-French naval compromise policy upon foreign relations, quoted Abraham Lincoln as having expressed what still remains Great Britain's attitude toward the United States.

"Sixty-five years ago," said Mr. Baldwin, "when America was not the great world power she is today, when the Union was split and appeared beyond hope of redemption, when working men in Lancashire were starving because cotton could not come in on account of the war—these Lancashire men, to their eternal credit, wrote Lincoln and said: 'Carry on,' and Lincoln wrote back to them: 'I hail this interchange of sentiment as an augury that whatever else may happen, whatever misfortune may befall your country or my own, the peace and friendship which now exists between the two nations will be, as I desire to make them, perpetual.'"

Personal Intercourse Urged
Earlier in his speech, Mr. Baldwin, who was replying to a no-confidence vote moved by David Lloyd George, admitted that all was not as it should be in Anglo-American relations. "I think," the Prime Minister said slowly, "President Coolidge is right. I think there is lacking as between Europe and the United States mutual understanding. I regret it profoundly. But if I am asked why it is very difficult to answer. He went on to suggest that more personal intercourse between European and American statesmen might make things better, and reminded his hearers that some of the best work done in Europe since the war had been the financial reconstruction in which America had taken a leading part.

Regarding the Anglo-French naval compromise itself, on which the censure motion was based, he repeated the explanation already given by Lord Cushendun in the House of Lords, namely, that the compromise was only a tentative attempt to end the disarmament deadlock at Geneva and that, with its nonacceptance by the United States and Italy, it fell to the ground entirely. Turning to the Kellogg Pact he denied that the British reservations in any way weakened that undertaking. "The signing of that treaty," he said amid cheers, "was the most tremendous thing that ever happened in history. It was no light matter how we should be able to give effect to it, but we should have to do it."

Carries House With Him
Mr. Baldwin carried the House with him in this defense, which followed a strong attack by Mr. Lloyd George, who had declared that nothing worse had happened in Anglo-French relations than this pact since the time of Charles II. Ramsay MacDonald, on behalf of Labor, afterward continued the Opposition case. W. C. Bridgeman summed up, at the end, on the Government's side.

Britain, he declared, was still free to take its own line on the matter of trained reserves, but it held, as Lord Cecil said last year, that the British objection to their exclusion should not interfere with disarmament. He repeated that the compromise had lapsed, and interpreted M. Briand's invitation to further concerted action as an invitation to help make the preparatory commission succeed. There was not and never had been any exclusive pact with France.

The censure motion was defeated, 328 to 163.

MEXICAN STATE DRAWS INDUSTRY BY TAX CUT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GUADALAJARA, Mexico—Inducement in the form of greatly reduced taxation is being offered manufacturers and other industrial concerns to establish their plants in the state of Jalisco. A decree has been issued by the state government in which it is provided that industries which are established in Jalisco within the next five years will have a reduction of 50 per cent in taxes.

This reduction is to continue in force for from 10 to 15 years, according to the amount of capital invested, the decree specifies. This city which is the capital of Jalisco is enjoying an industrial "boom," a number of new plants and factories having been established here during the last year.

MacLeod Auto Supply Co.
Vulcanizing, Battery Station
Jenney Gasoline and Oils
Mohawk and
United States Tires
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Telephone Back Bay 9430

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing
Our Watchwords Are
"Courtesy and Service"
Adams & Swett
Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
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Lord, namely, that the compromise was only a tentative attempt to end the disarmament deadlock at Geneva and that, with its nonacceptance by the United States and Italy, it fell to the ground entirely. Turning to the Kellogg Pact he denied that the British reservations in any way weakened that undertaking. "The signing of that treaty," he said amid cheers, "was the most tremendous thing that ever happened in history. It was no light matter how we should be able to give effect to it, but we should have to do it."

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JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER
EXPERT REPAIRING
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"Piccadilly" "Oxonian"

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15 WEST STREET, BOSTON
THAYER McNEIL COMPANY

SEA DISASTER LAID TO DELAY IN ASKING AID

Captain Remained With Ship in Accordance With Law of Sea

NEW YORK (P)—The steamer Vestris sank when only about 80 of its 328 passengers and crew had been launched in lifeboats, after two boatloads of women and children had been hurled into the sea, and while the rest were leaping from the ship's sides and swimming fast lest they be dragged down with the foundering hull.

Survivors brought here declared that the traditions of the sea had been scrupulously observed as to giving first thought to women and children, and they told an appealing story of inadequate preparation for disaster.

The first two boats were filled with women and children—there were 37 women and 13 children on board—and the crew started to lower away. Then the sinking ship lurched, the boats crashed against its side and women and children were tumbled into the waves. Reports indicate that all the children perished and but 10 of the women were rescued.

Began to List Saturday
On the whole, the 125 survivors arriving here on the American Shipper and the 23 on the Berlin agreed that in intention the officers and crew of the Vestris had been beyond criticism, but many of them blamed the captain, who went down with his ship, for indecision which they saw as one principal reason for the large number of fatalities, believed to total 108.

The ship began to list on Saturday night, they said, and its condition grew more serious steadily throughout Sunday, and yet no distress call was sent until the middle of Monday morning and as a result no rescue ships were on the scene until many hours after the ship sank at 1:30 that afternoon.
Many passengers declared that

when the captain did decide to abandon ship, shortly after the first SOS call, the tackle of the lifeboats was found to be faulty. It took hours to lower them, the ones with the women and children were crashed, and another was stove in and put away with a gaping hole in its side.

Vessel Sank Suddenly

Only two boats were successfully launched, although others broke loose as the ship sank and were caught by swimming survivors. The greater number of passengers and crew had to fling themselves into the water. One man told of seeing the ship sink two minutes after he jumped from the deck and there was a general feeling that others may not have jumped in time and were carried down with the captain.

Of those who did get into the water and survive the actual sinking of the ship, the majority of those eventually rescued were members of the crew, the greatest loss being among the passengers. This was thought to have some explanation in the theory that the crew were men accustomed to hard labor, more able to withstand the hardship of the long hours in the waves, and not to any general effort on the part of the crew to take positions of comparative safety in the boats rightfully belonging by the law of the sea to the passengers.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS JEWS
NEW YORK (P)—John D. Rockefeller Jr., has contributed \$500,000 toward the fund being raised in the United States for the development of Jewish farm settlements in Russia, James N. Rosenberg, chairman of the American Jewish joint agricultural committee has announced.

THERE IS A BEST in Every Field

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English Beef Broth 20c
Boiled Shore Schrod, Lemon Butter, Fried Sweet Potatoes 45c
Baked Lamb Chop, Creamed Cauliflower, French Fried Potatoes 50c
Boneless Chicken Pie, individual 50c
Ham Steak, Pineapple Fritter, Delmonico Potatoes 65c
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Hot water instantly with
Gas
...THE BETTER FUEL

For the information of the people of New England a series of messages, of which this is one, is being published by the gas industry of New England. They contain interesting facts about GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—and its importance in your home and business.

OIL MEN SEEK RADIO'S AID TO LOCATE WELLS

Petroleum Industry Asks
for Short Waves to Use
in New Process

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Radio is the modern diving rod which detects unsuspected oil below the surface of the earth, spokesmen of the petroleum industry told the Federal Radio Commission in a hearing at which they asked for the allocation of certain short waves to carry on their geophysical work.
The interests of national oil conservation will be served, witnesses declared, if the radio commission further present work in oil prospecting with radio. The industry will be able to regulate output more efficiently if the available supplies of oil can be detected by the new process. Speakers included E. L. De Golyer, president of the American Petroleum Corporation; D. J. Moran, Marland Oil Company, and Texas Oil Company; George O. Smith, head of the geological survey, and others.
Radio and dynamite are the modern agents for locating the petroleum that lies beneath the surface, and which can be discovered by the

agents without a hole being sunk or a boring made, Mr. De Golyer explained. Oil in the Southwest is usually found in connection with salt domes, which often are unsuspected far below the surface.
The method employed is to detonate a charge of 100 to 1000 pounds of dynamite at one spot and count the seconds of time needed for the vibrations to pass through the earth to points eight or more miles away. The vibrations travel faster through the rock salt of a dome and by nice calculation the presence of such a geological formation can be detected. However, the need for radio is necessary to determine the exact instant on which the detonation occurred. The whole operation depends on the accuracy of split seconds, the speaker explained, and it would be impossible without wireless measurement and radio field communication.

Showing the use to which the method has been put, witnesses said that 40 salt domes have been found up to 1900; only two salt domes in the next 10 or 15 years and 50 or 60 domes in the short intervals since the new method came into use.
George O. Smith and William Bowles of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, testified to the need of radio in such geological work. Judge Ira Robinson, chairman of the commission, asked if it would not be better to grant the necessary wavelengths to the geological survey of some federal department, where it would be available for all. Orestes Caldwell said that short waves such as the applicants are asking are good only for small distances, and that they could not be readily used for communication elsewhere.

HERBERT HOOVER Son of American Pioneer

(Continued from Page 1)

The fact was that he had attended school only a few months, but his wife had taught him, and he proved an apt pupil, possessing a good memory and learning rapidly. He developed an insatiable taste for reading, and was often found in the hay loft or some other secluded spot reading aloud to himself during leisure hours.

So great, indeed, was his interest in reading that he became instrumental in establishing two libraries in the frontier farming settlement. A traveling missionary of the American Sunday School Union, sent to Canada to start both Sunday schools and libraries, offered a golden opportunity, which two Quaker and three Presbyterian families in the neighborhood embraced.

Four children organized a competition to secure subscriptions for the libraries, and Huldah's sister, Ann, carried off the honors and won the prize. Soon the libraries were established, the first having some 200 volumes and the second about 100.

The Book That Was Always "Out"
Number 100 in the smaller library happened to be a "Life of George Washington," which Theodore Minthorn was especially desirous of reading; but the librarian, a strong Tory, invariably reported that the book was "out," until eventually it was discovered that it was permanently missing.

When the libraries were later discontinued, the books were divided among the families of the neighborhood. One of those falling to the Minthorns proved to be a favorite with Ann. It was called "Pierre and His Family," and dealt with persecutions of the Waldenses in Italy, and their passage of the Alps.

A character especially admired by Ann was a heroic lad named Herbert, who protected his mother and sisters in a mountain cabin when left behind by the retreating Waldenses. The vivid memory of this childhood hero which prompted her to suggest Herbert to her sister Huldah years later as a suitable name for the Hoover's baby son.

Huldah's mother was a woman of very decided character. Though her word was law and her children never thought of disobeying her, she was always kind and just. She was intellectual and ambitious also, and, like her father, Henry Wasley, was ardent in her esteem for the education which she wished her children to have.

Her husband, having educated himself largely by his own efforts, thought his children could do the same, but he never opposed his wife's wishes, and thus each of the Minthorn children had some advanced schooling, and two were college graduates.

Taking Work for Granted
Huldah was the fourth child of a family of seven brothers and sisters: Ann, Ellen, and her sister, Agnes, and Phoebe and Pennington. They were a busy, happy family, taking work for granted and finding pleasure in most of it.

An onerous task was soap-making, while a supreme joy was the gathering of maple syrup in the snowy spring woods, for mother would invariably make the first stirrup into delicious taffy. Once the family was all packed into a hay-filled wagon, and went bawling over a long, corded road through the dark forest to Woodstock, where the Queen's birthday was celebrated.

But, best of all, were the visits to Grandfather Wasley's farm. The children adored this splendid old Quaker gentleman, who told thrilling Indian tales, loved all the children, and was interested in all their little doings.

The little Sweet Bough apples of his farm the children still recall. To them, Grandfather Wasley was a wizard, for he had a tree in his garden which bore eight varieties of pears. "These just let those children eat all the fruit they want," he would tell their mother.

Henry Wasley was a man of impressive appearance, tall, broad-shouldered and of steady bearing, with a face that had in it the stamp of a statesman. His silky hair curled softly about his shoulders according to the fashion of the day, and was combed straight back from a high, smooth brow. His face was fair and youthful, and always clean-shaven, and there was a humorous twinkle in the kind, deep blue eyes. Among his frontier neighbors he was a commanding figure.

An Ideal That Spoke in Belgium
Those who know and understand Herbert Hoover will readily recognize in him many of the qualities which made Henry Wasley known

as the "Peacemaker." His service as an arbitrator was purely a labor of love for which he never received pay. Was not that the ideal which spoke again in Belgium, in Germany, in France, in Poland and Russia and along the Mississippi?

Henry Wasley showed that same humanity in his ardent love for the Indians. He would walk miles, as he once did in the pouring rain, to make the acquaintance of a new tribe.

But the romance of the Canadian homestead was soon to be ended, for the neighborhood in which the Minthorns lived was largely settled by Roman Catholics, and Theodore, with his large family of growing boys and girls, was strongly drawn to a new Quaker settlement at West Branch.

After much consideration it was decided to make the change. With reluctance at parting from what was very dear, yet with the eager anticipation and forward vision of the pioneer, the Minthorns left the old farm and faced west.

To Huldah and her brothers and sisters it was a great adventure. The journey was made by wagon to Detroit, but from there it was necessary for Theodore Minthorn to go by freight train in order to use his three beautiful gray horses. No amount of persuasion, however, could induce Mary Minthorn to leave her husband in order to ride in the passenger train, so the whole family was made as comfortable as possible in a caboose. Thus the journey was made to a new home.

At all . . . so easy to go stale. . . . No aviator could sit back and think well of oneself as a pilot and be a good pilot very long. . . . Miss Earhart, who was a "member" yesterday, at a luncheon of the Tontic Club, talked a little about social work and a lot about aviation. With a momentary hesitation, as though she had not thought of it so precisely, before, she agreed that her profession was aviation now. "If I am good enough to be called a professional aviator."

She was disturbed to find that at least two New England women's colleges had banned aviation for students, and thought it "a step backward." Of course, no college could take the responsibility of allowing its students to fly about under inadequate or doubtful conditions. But then, no one ought to fly so. . . . That was one of the greatest problems of aviation, to keep safety commensurate with increased facilities, mounting public interest and willingness to fly.

But she thought that college students, well trained by athletics and

exercise, muscularly co-ordinated to a high degree, with steady eyes and calm resources were exactly the sort of materials from which good fliers should come.

"Students ought to have every possible outlet for these potentialities," she said, and it was possible to reflect that if those who had made such rules had heard her, they might reconsider.

Women who fly nowadays fall generally into two columns, Miss Earhart said she had discovered. Either they fly as passengers in the big transport planes, or they fly themselves in sport planes. The problem of helping women who wish to become pilots is a curious problem in finding an alternative to the army and navy flying schools, to which women are not admitted; but the alternative must have all the guarantees these schools have for thoroughness of method. There are plenty of flying schools, of course, but no one can know which are the good ones and which aren't, except

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When the Next President Was 14



The President-Elect and His Brother, Theodore, and Sister, May, as They Appeared in 1888.

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"The progress of aviation is going to be largely made up of the effects of time on all the elements that go to make up aviation," Miss Earhart went on. "I don't think aviation will grow as automobiling grew. The conditions are so different. And I am sure that no great number of women will engage in it until there is a school for them."

Miss Earhart smiled a little in the dusk when she was asked if she might head an aviation school for women. "Well, I don't know. . . . I have such a lot to do. . . . About as far as I've gotten thinking of it has been to think that something will certainly have to be done, and done soon, too, to give women a chance at proper training for aviation. Lots of women are flying haphazardly. They fly with friends who are pilots. . . . Perhaps they take the controls for a minute. But that isn't learning to fly. . . ."

Miss Earhart didn't think aviation in our time would be a short-distance means of transportation. But she thought it would increasingly be used as a means of smoothing out awkward distances. For instance, she keeps her Avian at Curtiss Field. She has been staying out in Rye a good deal. Two hours and a half by various means of ground travel to get down to Manhattan and across to Curtiss Field. Twenty minutes by air line. In time the usefulness of that must be apparent even to the most earthbound. She thought cabin approximations of the sport plane of the present would be developed for women, because women would soon tire of flying in open cockpits all the time. The cruising radius of her Avian is eight hours, "but I have an extra tank"; and she left it to be inferred that, in the sport planes of the future there would normally be extra tanks, to increase the cruising radius and general safety.

At midnight tonight, after she has talked in Symphony Hall, Miss Earhart will go back to New York. "I wonder what my desk looks like," she teaches children of Greenwich House, in New York, English and, "something about aviation, too, although now I only talk about planes, and show them my flying suits and describe my hops; and when they want to know about other things I can tell them they'll ask me."

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EDISON'S WORK IS DESCRIBED BY MRS. EDISON

New York Club Women Hear
of His Desire to Lighten
Housekeeper's Tasks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Thomas A. Edison is working on a very important experiment which he feels he must accomplish as quickly as possible, Mrs. Edison told the delegates attending the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at a luncheon presided over by Mrs. Charles Gregory, chairman of the American Home Department.

Mrs. Edison was to have been a guest at the luncheon with his wife, but his work kept him at home, she explained, and Mrs. Edison, who seldom appears in public and still more rarely speaks more than a few formal words when she is presented, was provided to reminisce by a toy cottage completely lighted by electricity which stood before her place at the table.

Looking at the cottage and its surrounding streets with their electric lights, Mrs. Edison spoke of the "first little house at Llewellyn Park which was lighted by electricity through Mr. Edison's efforts," and of those days when his perseverance in conducting wires underground first made it possible for New York City streets to be lighted in this way.

"Rushes to Work Like Boy"
She alluded to her husband's "bright, sunny, and ever optimistic disposition" and told how "he bounds down the stairs rushing to his work like a boy, with the enthusiasm and concentration which are two of his great assets."

The inventor's interest in the work of women in the world and his desire to lighten their burden of home-making also were referred to by Mrs. Edison, and Mrs. Walter S. Comly, past president of the federation, read a tribute to Mr. Edison.

Mrs. S. C. Steinhardt told of the five model homes sponsored by the department this year in various parts of the State, ranging from the workman's house at Coney Island to the

Riverhead home which is a marvel of luxury.

Mrs. William A. Lieb, Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Mrs. William T. Mullally were presented, and Mrs. Mullally read a description of a dark, unattractive kitchen with the dream of its owner for improvements.

A plea for patriotism and defense of the Nation against unwarranted criticism was incorporated in the annual report of the president, Mrs. William H. Purdy, who described the activities of the committees of the federation.

Women's Editors Meet
The annual press dinner presided over by Miss Marjorie Shuler brought together the editors of the women's magazines "for the first and probably last time" according to Miss Gertrude B. Lane, editor of The Woman's Home Companion, who was the first speaker, introducing Sophie Kerr.

Other editors who introduced fiction writers for their publications were: Oscar Graev, of Delineator, presenting Margaret Sangster; W. F. Bigelow of Good Housekeeping, presenting Owen Johnson; Loring A. Schuler of The Ladies' Home Journal, presenting Hugh MacNair Kahler; Otis F. Wiesse of McCall's, presenting Frances Noyes Hart; Arthur T. Vance of Pictorial Review, presenting Wilbur Daniel Steele.

Other speakers were Miss Beas Rowe of The Farmer's Wife; Miss Helen Haven of The Independent Woman; Miss Virginia Roderick of The Woman's Journal; and Miss Emma Bugh of the New York Newspaper Women's Club.

Former officers and chairman of the federation who compose the organization known as "The Forerunners" had their luncheon with Mrs. Charles D. Hewitt presiding and elected Mrs. Walter S. Comly president.

A trip to Ellis Island, an educational pageant in one of the public schools, a trip to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a visit to one of the model homes erected by the American Home Department, a conference on junior work, and a fashion review staged by James McCreery & Co. were the events on the free afternoon known as "play day."

MT. VERNON DEDICATES HALL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Mount Vernon has just dedicated its new \$1,000,000 City Hall, the corner stone of which was laid in October, 1927.

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Easily displayed when you use **MOORE PUSH-PINS**
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Old Saddle Horse Stake Continues Goal of Contest

15 Horses Vie for an Hour
Before Lucky Lindy Wins
the Blue Ribbon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The famous saddle horse stake, object of keen competition ever since the first National Horse Show, 43 years ago, was again a feature when 15 horses from every part of the United States tried out for almost an hour, before John R. Todd, of Summit, relying on his five-year-old, Lucky Lindy, won the blue ribbon. Twilight Maiden, from Charlottesville, Va., took second place, and The Gaffer, third.

The military side of the show was a leading attraction and the German officers, after a poor start suddenly emerged at the top of the list, when their trio, Hofmeisterin, ridden by Lieutenant Schmalitz, Derby, by Lieut. Baron Martin von Bartschew, and Wotan, by Freiherr von Nagel, captured the annual international military trophy with a total of nine faults, with Poland, the United States, represented by Miss America, with Lieut. E. Y. Argo in the saddle, Dick Waring, ridden by Maj. H. D. Chamberlain, and Joe Aleshaire, with Capt. W. B. Bradford as his rider, tied for second place. On the jump off, only seven faults were charged against the United States trio, to 12 against Poland, and this placed the United States Army team in second place, with Poland third, and Canada, fourth.

Proctor, the many-time star of the United States jumpers, won the hunter stake, while his stable mate, Solitaire, brought the second Bowman Challenge Trophy back to Fort Riley as a permanent possession.

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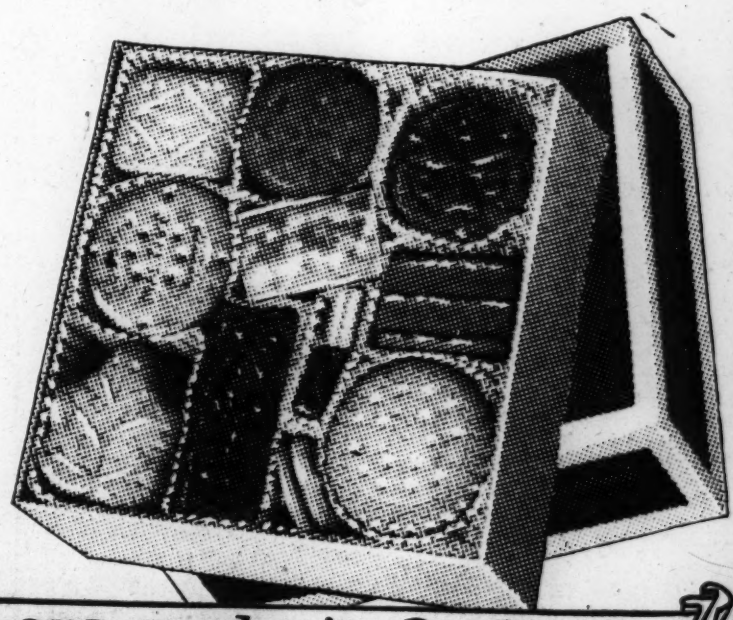


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Biscuits as they are made in England

LABOR BELIEVES EARLY THEORIES TO BE JUSTIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

hours? Why have working hours been the focussing point of the labor program?

Originally the reason was human protest against sheer cruelty. The first unions on this side of the Atlantic, composed largely of men and women British-born, had the old-country experience to profit by. So the struggle for the 10-hour day was a demand for protection against the cruel consequences of overwork, and the deprivation of leisure.

New Philosophy Appears

With the eight-hour movement, however, came a new philosophy, and a prophet. Not only the worker's bodily needs, but his economic progress depended upon getting the shorter working day, and here were the reasons given by Ira Steward, machinist philosopher of the labor movement, in a pamphlet he wrote in 1865:

"My theory is—
"First, that more leisure will create motives and temptations for the common people to ask for more wages.
"Second, that where all ask for more wages, there will be no motive for refusing, since employers will all be alike.
"Third, that where all demand more wages, the demand cannot be resisted.
"Fourth, that resistance would amount to the folly of a 'strike' by employers themselves, against the strongest power in the world; viz, the habits and customs and opinion of the masses.
"Fifth, that the change in the habits and opinions of our people through more leisure will be too gradual to disturb or jar the commerce and enterprise of the land.
"Sixth, that the increase in wages will fall upon the wastes of society, in its crimes, idleness, fashions and monopolies, as well as the more legitimate and honorable profits of capital, in the production and distribution of wealth; and
"Seventh, in the mechanical fact that the cost of making an article depends almost entirely upon the number manufactured in a practical increase of wages, by tempting the workers through their new leisure to unite in buying luxuries now confined to the wealthy, and which are costly because bought only by the wealthy."

It is an interesting step from this

philosophy of nearly 70 years ago to the present-day arguments for the five-day week. Ira Steward contended, not only that "reducing the hours increases the pay," which contention is simply justified in labor history since his time. "The first point in this theory," he said, is the vital one "that more leisure will create motives and temptations for the most ordinary laborer to insist upon higher wages," for this means not only motive to acquire, but motive and opportunity to spend.

What Eight-Hour Day Proved

Here is a combination of reasons which include the humane, the practically profitable, and the psychological. How different from the exploded fallacies of the old economists, who, with Nassau Senior in the 1830's argued that 10 hours of labor were needed to pay the cost of production, hence the hours thereafter were the only hours of profit to the employer, and without them the worker would have no chance to earn his living!

The eight-hour movement not only brought the eight-hour day to millions of workers, it brought them better pay for the shorter day, as Ira Steward predicted. More than that, it demonstrated many truths about the worker's capacity and about modern industry. Scientific observations brought to light the fact that the last hours of the day, instead of being the hours of profit, are, with a too long day, hours of actual loss of spoilage, breakage, accident, as well as slackening speed. With capable management and an eight-hour day or 48-hour week, instead of nine or 10 hours a day, output increased, and costs diminished.

But now the five-day week. What are the arguments in support of that? At once the workman will tell you that this is the one means of curing unemployment. Samuel Gompers put it:

"So long as there is one man seeking work who cannot find it, the hours of the working day are too long."

The so-called "make-work" theory, this, rejected by social economists, but persistently held by many trade unionists. The question does arise, of course, if shorter hours increase production, how can shorter hours create more jobs? Which end of the argument does labor take?

A Question for the Future

The answer to that is, "Both ends." Nobody knows, I suppose, whether the six or seven-hour day, given the same workers and the same equipment, would increase production over the eight-hour day in the same proportion that the eight-hour day increased production over the nine and ten-hour day. But probably it would not. In any case, we do not have the same equipment to consider, but constantly new and more productive machines, running at higher speed—capable of so much greater output that they are, for the present, displacing workers and outrunning their present market. To reduce the hours of work per man or woman on automatic machinery now would evidently make room for more men and women if the market holds.

And the short-hour theory meets the high-wage theory. Wages actually are higher when hours are short. Short hours mean leisure in which to spend the higher wages, and spending means more wants to supply as fast as wants are satisfied. More wants with better wages mean bigger markets, and bigger markets

mean bigger business, bigger and bigger output, and to create this output, more jobs.

When Henry Ford, far ahead of other employers, announced a minimum wage of \$5 a day in his plants, and later a five-day week, he undoubtedly did it expecting to increase the market for Ford cars and depended upon the increased buying power of his own workmen to finance the enlargement of his own plants.

So labor counts on a five-day week to make more jobs. More leisure for the working people, as it has gradually been coming, has "created motives and temptations for the most ordinary laborer to insist upon higher wages," and those higher wages have increased the buying power of great numbers of workers. By no means all have shared these blessings, but the results are enough to prove that out of the workers' leisure there comes more work, and thence again more leisure, more work, and greater joy of life.

Parties Watching

Vote on Governor

Republicans of New York Do Not Concede Election to F. D. Roosevelt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Representatives of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor have gone into every county in the State to be present at the official canvass of the vote of Nov. 6, preliminary to the final tabulation by state board of canvassers. This move follows charges of wholesale discrepancies between official returns and returns otherwise reported.

George Z. Medallie, representing the interests of the Republican candidate for Governor, Albert Ottinger, declared that prosecutions will be resorted to promptly if there is evidence that the law has been violated.

Owing to the heavy vote, it is not expected that the canvass can be completed inside a week or 10 days. Meanwhile Mr. Ottinger will "concede nothing." He and his aides propose to contest the election as long as there is any question about it.

Unofficial returns indicate that Herbert Hoover carried the state by about 100,000 votes over Gov. Alfred E. Smith; and that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat candidate for Governor, won over Mr. Ottinger by about 25,000 plurality.

Mr. Medallie has organized 75 lawyers and accountants to attend the canvass in the five boroughs of New York City. The Westchester County canvass has just been completed. It showed 98,921 votes for Mr. Ottinger and 11,825 for Mr. Roosevelt.

Late in the afternoon the Emperor

leaves his palace and passes in state procession to a temporary palace, where he is joined by the Empress and the rest of his family. The Emperor then passes to a second building, little more than a hut, where rites of purification are conducted, after which he dons ceremonial robes of pure white silk.

Song of the Pounding of Rice

Court musicians stationed in the kitchen near by then play the Song of the Pounding of the Rice and ritualists in the kitchen begin cooking the food that is to be used. Offerings of rice and millet from every part of the Empire are placed in special places.

The procession of the Emperor from the place of purification to the Yuki Den is like the royal progress of a Japanese sovereign many centuries ago. The Minister of the Imperial Household and the Grand Master of Ceremonies come first, followed by torch bearers, ritualists bearing the sacred sword and jewels, and then the Emperor. He alone can walk along the central path, and as he moves a mat of rushes is unrolled before him and he passes.

He walks barefooted, with a ritualistic umbrella over his head. The Grand Chamberlain follows, holding up the Emperor's train, and behind him come the Imperial Princes, the Premier and other high officials.

The Moving Capital

The Emperor enters the outer chamber of the Yuki Den and sacred music is played. Ritualists bring in the offering of food, consisting of steamed rice and millet, fresh fish and dried fish, fruit and seaweed broth and Awabi broth, and the chopsticks and other accessory articles. The same ceremonies are gone through with in the Suki Den.

One authority recalls that in early Japan the capital was moved with the passing of each Emperor, and he sees in the erection of the Yuki Den and the Suki Den and the ceremonies

Ancient Moving of the Capital Held to Explain Japanese Rites

Custom of Shifting City to New Site With Each New Emperor Believed to Be Origin of Ceremonies for Food Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—All of the things which modern Japan has taken from the West and all of the rich store of culture borrowed from China 14 centuries ago will be forgotten as Japan celebrates its own dim past, when the first Emperor roamed the forest-clad mountains and cultivated with his own hands a little rice field as an example to his primitive retainers.

The Daijo Sal, the Great New Food Festival, is to be held, and the new Emperor is to make a thank offering of the first fruits of the harvest. There the rites have come down through at least 2000 years virtually unchanged. While the ritual itself has been maintained intact, men have forgotten the significance of many of its movements and scholars are delving into the past in an effort to explain them.

To the Japanese it is the crowning rite of the long series of events which form the enthronement ceremonies of an Emperor of Japan. The survival of such rites as the Daijo Sal throw much light on the prehistoric origin of Japan.

Duplicates of Ancient Halls

Two halls, with other outer buildings, have been erected in Kyoto for the observance of the Daijo Sal—the Yuki Den and Suki Den. They are exact duplicates of the buildings in Japan 2000 years ago. They stand on piles (giving testimony to the Polynesian origin of the dominant strain in the Japanese), the crossbeams of the roof project beyond the ridges, all timbers are of pine from which the bark has not been removed, the roofs are of thatch and the walls and ceilings of matting, the floors are of bamboo and a bamboo verandah surrounds them. A fence of brushwood surrounds the two buildings, pierced by four gates.

The workmen who erect the buildings are carefully chosen and perform their work clad in pure white garments of ancient style.

The many rites of purification tell of the cleanliness of the primitive Japanese. The architecture of these archaic buildings points to an origin in the South Seas. The fact that this major festival is a festival of food eloquently bespeaks the fact that the Japanese have ever been an agricultural people.

Within the inner chamber of the Yuki Den and the Suki Den have been placed long couches built up of many mats, for the ancient Japanese knew naught of chairs, and this is an exact replica of the throne of the early emperors.

Late in the afternoon the Emperor

leaves his palace and passes in state procession to a temporary palace, where he is joined by the Empress and the rest of his family. The Emperor then passes to a second building, little more than a hut, where rites of purification are conducted, after which he dons ceremonial robes of pure white silk.

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which take place in them a symbolic representation of this change of capital. The Yuki Den is the old capital and the Suki Den the new.

The Food Festival is the climax of the enthronement ceremonies, but it is not the end of them.

On Friday a state banquet is held, and two others on Saturday. The following week Their Imperial Majesties journey to Ise.

On Monday, Nov. 26, the Imperial progress from Kyoto back to the capital of Tokyo is begun. The Kashikodokoro, the Place of Awa, is returned to the Tokyo Palace, and on Nov. 30 the ceremonies finally close.

Forty Expeditions Have Been Busy in 1928, Says Report of President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Forty expeditions searched the far corners of the earth in 1928 for specimens to add to the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, according to a report by Dr. Henry Fairchild Osborn, president of the museum.

Among the outstanding expeditions in the field during the current year were listed the Central Asiatic Expedition, the Roraima Expedition to British Guiana, the Whitney South Sea Expedition and the Vernay Expedition to Indo-China.

There were seven expeditions to search for fossils in Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Texas and Florida.

The museum, Dr. Osborn said, faced a deficit of \$187,000 this year, of which \$127,000 has been met by donations from the trustees, increased income from endowments and other sources. New York City, he reported, has provided \$455,956 to support the museum's work for 1929. In addition, it was estimated, \$150,000 must be raised to meet additional expenses.

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Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Florida—Pensacola: San Carlos Hotel Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Maine—Auburn: (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Webster Grammar School Hall, Hampshire Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Massachusetts—Beverly: Briscoe School Hall, Ellis Square, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Methuen: (Auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

New Jersey—Jersey City: Bergen Lyceum, 651 Bergen Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.

Montclair: Montclair High School, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.

Pittman: Broadway Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Weehawken: Woodrow Wilson High School, 4 Hauxhurst Avenue, near Jefferson Street, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 20.

New York—Bay Shore: Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, East Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 24.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Sunday School Auditorium, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Radioactive Station WMCA: 810 kilocycles.

Buffalo: (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 20.

Jamestown: Winter Garden Theater, Main Street, 12 m., Nov. 20.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Rochester: (Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, East Avenue and Prince Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

West New Brighton: (First Church, Staten Island): Church Edifice, Castleton and Oakland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 23.

Yonkers: (Second Church): Masonic Temple, 130 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

North Carolina—Asheville: The Plaza Theater, Pack Square, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Pennsylvania—Bethlehem: Ballroom, Hotel Bethlehem, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Norristown: Garrick Theater, West Main Street, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Oil City: Carnegie Library, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Phoenixville: Colonial Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Rhode Island—Providence: (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

South Carolina—Columbia: Columbia Theater, 4 p. m., Nov. 18.

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SMITH APPEALS FOR VIGOROUS PARTY PROGRAM

Declares Democrats' Stand
for Liberalism Needed
for Nation's Welfare

NEW YORK (P)—After radio-casting an appeal to the Democratic Party to develop and present to Congress a constructive national program, Gov. Alfred E. Smith turned his attention to golfing in the South. Accompanied by a few friends he will have a two weeks' vacation near Biloxi, Miss.

The Governor in his speech, which was radio-cast over 38 radio stations, also urged that Herbert Hoover—although he did not mention him by name—receive the co-operation of every citizen in the development of a program calculated to promote the welfare and best interests of the country.

Text of the Address
The text of Governor Smith's address follows:

"Now that the dust and smoke of battle have cleared away, I am grateful for the privilege extended to me by the Democratic National Committee of speaking to millions of my fellow citizens and of presenting to them some reflections of the campaign just ended.

"The Democratic Party is the oldest political organization in the United States. So well defined are its doctrines and the principles upon which it is founded that it has survived defeat after defeat. In the 65 years that have passed since the Civil War, only two presidents were elected on the Democratic ticket. No political organization otherwise founded would have been able during all these years to maintain an appeal to the people that brought to the polls on last election day 14,500,000 voters, subscribing once more to its platform and renewing their relations to the principles which it has upheld throughout its long history.

"The verdict of the American people last Tuesday was not a crushing defeat of the Democratic Party that some of the headlines in the public press would have us believe. On the contrary, let us see what the facts are. Take the popular vote:

Change in Votes Estimated
"A change of 10 per cent of the total number of votes cast would have changed the popular result. Considering it, from the viewpoint of our electoral college system, a change of less than 500,000 votes spread around the country would have altered the result.

"We have, therefore, the assurance from the election returns that the Democratic Party is alive, a vigorous and a forceful major minority party. The existence of such a party is necessary under our system of government. The people rule negatively, as well as affirmatively, and a vigorous and intelligent minority is a necessary check upon the tyranny of the majority. Experience has always shown even in our small political subdivisions that when the minority party is weak and hopeless, grave abuses creep into the structure of government and the administration of its affairs.

"When the majority party believes that it has everything its own way, it loses its fear of reprisals at the polls for mismanagement or misconduct of the government. A political party is organized to help the country and not merely to achieve victory. It survives not on the basis of the reward it secures for its followers but on the strength and the soundness of the principles for which it stands.

Promotion of Welfare
"A political party can only justify its existence in so far as it operates for the purpose of promoting the welfare, the well-being and the best interests of the people.

"The principles for which the Democratic Party stand are as great in defeat as they would have been in victory, and it is our duty to carry on and vindicate the principles for which we fought. The Democratic Party today is the great liberal party of the Nation. It leads the progressive thought in all the country. It holds out the only hope of return of the fundamental principles on which this country was built and as a result of which it has grown and thrived.

"To the young men and women of the country the Democratic Party, with its fine traditions and its breadth of vision, offers the only inspiration. The Democratic Party would not be in a position four years from now to solicit the confidence and the support of the American people if, during the past four years, it neglected to build up a constructive program and relied entirely upon the failure of the opposition party. That cannot be done by the minority party permitting itself to become a party of destruction and opposition for political purposes only.

Placing Party Responsibility
"We have seen too much of that in this country and in many of its civil divisions. It has been particularly noticeable in the State of New York where great forward-looking constructive measures were delayed for years by partisan opposition seeking to withhold from the Democratic Party credit for their accomplishments.

"The party responsibility for such obstructive tactics had been rebuked by the people at the polls no later than last Tuesday. Too often the minority has attempted to ride into power by taking advantage of the failure of the majority to translate into actuality the campaign promises and pledges upon which it sought the suffrage of the people.

"While it is true that every party must adhere to its fundamental principles, obstruction and blockade for the sole purpose of embarrassing the party in power are not calculated to promote the best interests of the country. It would be regarded a constructive achievement if the Democratic Party at Washington were to formulate a program adapted and offered to the Congress of the Nation and there defend it, and a refusal on the part of the party in power to accept it, or their inability to bring about party unity for the solution of these problems would then fix responsibility and make a record upon which a successful campaign can be waged four years from now.

"In other words the Democratic

Party would not be acting in good faith with the people of the country, not in good faith with the millions of those who rallied to its support if it were to sit by and adopt a policy of inaction with a hope of profiting solely by the mistake or the failure of the opposition.

"What this country demands is constructive, and not destructive, criticism. A constructive program embodying the declarations of the Democratic platform should be promptly developed. Above all things, the function of a minority party is educational in character. It will not do for the rank and file of the American people to be intensely interested in the issue and party program for a couple of months before election and then permit that interest to die out when the result is announced. Political platforms and political promises are not self-acting.

"The political history of the United States clearly indicates that every progressive step, every government reform, has been won only after a period of persistent effort and by the slow process of educating the electorate.

Full Information Needed
"The first and indispensable element of education is information. A full and complete presentation of the facts is easier to do today than it was years ago with the use of the radio and the increasing interests of our young people in public affairs. It must be remembered that while the political party may seriously divide public thought and public opinion throughout the country during the progress of the campaign, after the American people have made their decision the man selected is not the President of the Republican Party, but the President of the United States.

"He is the President of all the people and as such he is entitled to all the co-operation of every citizen in the development of a program calculated to promote the welfare and the best interests of this country.

"He is entitled to a fair opportunity to develop such a program. Only when he fails to accomplish it does his administration become the subject of proper criticism by the opposition party. Premature criticism not only fails of its purpose but often results to the disadvantage of the critic himself.

"Party responsibility is not confined to its handling of governmental affairs. A political party must also be accountable to the people of the United States for the management of its internal affairs, and no political party can afford to accept the support of forces for which it refuses to accept responsibility.

Americans Above All Else

"It will not do to let bitterness, rancor or indignation over the result blind us to the one outstanding fact, that above everything else we are Americans. No matter with what party we aligned ourselves on election day, our concern should be for the future welfare, happiness, contentment and prosperity of the American people.

"At this point I desire to express my gratitude from the bottom of my heart to the millions who voted for me, to the millions who worked for me, to the party leaders throughout the United States who rendered loyal service to the Democratic Party and to our country. I want this to include the men and women throughout the country not members of the Democratic Party who took inspiration from the progressive platform, adopted at the Democratic convention, and supported my declaration of purpose with respect to those purposes. Thousands of letters and telegrams have come to me asking that I not lose interest in the Democratic Party.

"Let me take this modern means of making reply to them, by making the definite statement that I do not regard the defeat of the Democratic Party as impairing in the slightest degree the soundness of the principles for which it stands. I am just as anxious to see them succeed as when the party honored me with the nomination. And with all the vigor that I can command I will not only stand for that; I will battle for it.

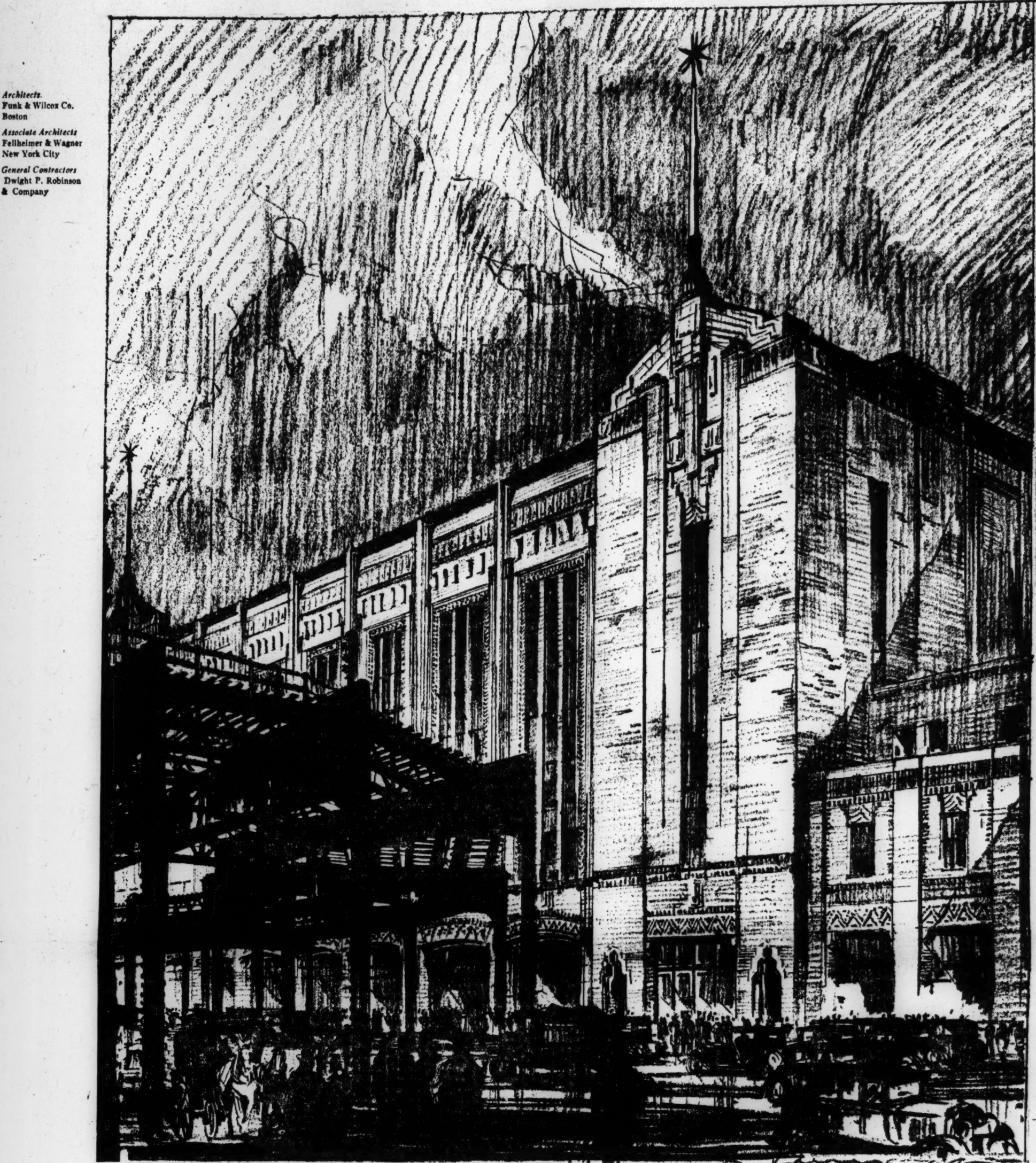
Reviews Public Career

"It would be unnatural for me not to be disappointed at the result. Tonight, however, as I address these few remarks to my friends all over the country, I look back on my 25 years of public service. I recall when for the first time the Democratic Party selected me, a struggling youth, for an elective office as member of the Legislature. I recall my first official visit to the capitol at Albany, and never shall I forget the thoughts that ran through my mind at that time. Many years later I felt that I had achieved my greatest ambition when the Democratic Party made me its standard-bearer in the State.

"To that party and to the people of this State, who have four times elected me as their chief executive, I shall always be profoundly grateful. I have in a measure attempted to express that gratitude in the form of devotion to public service. In return for the confidence reposed in me by the people of my State, I endeavored to administer the affairs of the State with an eye single to the welfare and the interest of her people.

Expresses His Appreciation
"The Democratic Party this year conferred upon me the greatest honor it can offer to any of its members—the nomination for the Presidency of these United States. Regardless of the outcome, in a spirit of the deepest appreciation of the opportunities afforded me and of the loyal support given me by upward of 14,500,000 of my fellow citizens, I pledge my unceasing interest and concern with public affairs and the well-being of the American people. "America cannot be unmindful of the blessings that have been showered upon her by an almighty and a divine Providence. The history of our country indicates that His sustaining hand has guided us since the very hour of our discovery.

Thanksgiving Proclamation
"Nobody can read our history and be unmindful of the proclamation of the President of the United States, asking that on Thanksgiving Day, in grateful appreciation we offer thanks by prayer, and at the same time pray for a continuance of that benediction. "Nor shall we ever fail, upon each recurring anniversary of Thanksgiving, to invoke the aid of the Ruler of the universe that we may never lose our faith in the fundamental principles upon which the country was founded, and that must have been born of divine inspiration."



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only the station itself, but also for the entire terminal development of the Boston & Maine Railroad property.

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WAVELENGTH CASE OF WGY GOES TO COURT

Popular Station Contests Time Division With Its Own KGO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Station WGY, Schenectady, has elected to go into the courts rather than try to wrest one of the eight cleared channels away from another station in the first zone which is now using it under the reallocation. The General Electric Company radio-caster has succeeded in obtaining a stay in the Federal Radio Commission's order that it utilize the daylight hours only or otherwise share nonsimultaneous use of the 790-kilocycle channel with KGO of Oakland, Calif.

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POWERS STUDY BASIS OF DAWES PLAN REVISION

Conversations Lead Toward General European Financial Liquidation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—A further advance toward a general European financial liquidation has been taken. Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, fulfilling his new task, discussed with Sir William Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, the composition and attributions of the expert commissions. This conversation followed those with Winston Churchill, Seymour Parker Gilbert, and Herr von Hoesch. M. Poincaré likewise conferred with his Finance Minister, Henri Chéron; Emile Moreau, Governor of the Bank of France, and M. Moret, an important finance official. On the other hand, Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, saw von Hoesch, the German Ambassador.

These interviews, which will be followed by others, are for the purpose of establishing the conditions in which the Dawes plan can be examined with a view to revision, which would probably comport with the subject being treated separately—the evacuation of the Rhineland. Various governments have now expressed their opinions in memoranda which have gone the rounds of the allied chancelleries. When there is full agreement between Paris, London, Rome and Brussels it is proposed to convey a reply to Berlin.

On November 2 and 5 Mr. Churchill and M. Poincaré exchanged notes, which probably will not be published, fixing their ideas, as expounded in an interview of October 19. Those ideas are that each country must receive from its debtors sufficient to pay its own debts. Thus Great Britain requires payments from France and Germany equivalent to the sums it must pay America. France expects from Germany the equivalent of the sums it must pay Britain and America, and addition, France wants a substantial indemnity on account of the devastation of the northern provinces. The French note also insisted on the need for maintaining the percentages assigned to the different creditors of Germany at the Spa conference, and the observing of these proportions when the proceeds from the bonds put upon the market are available.

It is understood that M. Poincaré and M. Serret, who helped in the elaboration of the Dawes plan, will, with M. Mareau, be appointed on the new commission. One piece of political news is significant, because it reveals the sentiment of the Senate about the anti-Poincaré movement. The finance commission reorganized and a group of Radical senators refused to submit the name of Joseph Caillaux, who was accordingly dropped. This is an exceedingly unusual proceeding, for M. Caillaux, former Finance Minister, was already a member of the commission and his re-election was regarded as a pure formality. But the Radical senators considered him the real author of the Angers maneuvers, and therefore condemn their own party congress.

BALDWIN STATEMENT REASSURES GERMANS

By Wire from Monitor Bureau
BERLIN—Stanley Baldwin's reported statement that the Anglo-French rapprochement was not directed against Germany has dispelled some apprehensions felt here lately.

In the highest German official circles it was recently said that any Anglo-French military agreement would immediately destroy the Locarno policy, because Great Britain could not act as arbitrator between Germany and France if it had a military agreement with one of them. The absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain and Dr. Gustav Stresemann is made possible here to a certain extent at least for the recent misunderstanding.

It Is Easy to See Promise in a Community Provided With Clean Fun and Practical Instruction for Its Children and Youth



Upper Left—Class of Young Folks, Making Lamp Shades, in Community House, Granite City, Ill. There Are Eight Nationalities in the Class.
Upper Right—On the Playground Apparatus.
Lower Left—Community Boys' Baseball Club.
Lower Right—All Dressed Up.



Employer Takes Hand, "Hungry Hollow" Changes to Lincoln Place

Steel Industry's Workers in Squalid Foreign Settlement in Granite City, Ill., Given the Necessary Help in Building and Owning a Progressive Community

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. Louis, Mo. HUNGARY HOLLOW, or "Hungry Hollow" it was called, this small foreign settlement in Granite City, Ill., just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Mo. To it had emigrated, from native peasant homes over the seas, Hungarians and Macedonians, Yugoslavs and Poles, and others, swarthy men and women and their dark-eyed children. The men gradually found work in industrial factories near by, while the women, deprived of their accustomed life in the fields, planted little gardens in their backyards and coaxed a flower here and there to yield its beauty and fragrance. But these men and women knew nothing of American customs or a city's requirements in the domestic régime. They knew little about the garbage pail and its use, nor the civic order and cleanliness required in the maintenance of yards and streets. They were unfamiliar with the modern methods of sanitation. There they lived, however, as do so many other thousands of aliens, choosing the American city as their place of abode but speaking little or no English, and knowing not how to adapt themselves to American civic practices.

Today, the place stands a metamorphosed community, no longer "Hungry" Hollow, but officially named Lincoln Place, a section of some 25 blocks of neat homes. Well-laid-out streets are bordered by trees growing in great alignment along the edges of the sidewalks; sanitation systems have been carried into the homes, and the children have learned that a thorough scrubbing in the family bathtub is a potent aid to good standing in American schools. In these homes live the same families as lived in "Hungry" Hollow. They are orderly, law-abiding, thrifty, and always hard-working, many of them proud of their acquired American citizenship, while socially there is a splendid community house for their daily use and a spacious, well-equipped playground for the children.

Started With Employer's Desire How was it done? Through the humanitarian work of the Commonwealth Steel Company presided over by Clarence H. Howard. In this large plant many of the men are employed. Mr. Howard viewed the conditions in which these people lived with a desire to help them to help themselves. He wanted these men and their families to have comfortable, clean homes

and live in surroundings befitting self-respecting American workmen. He believed the women should have the opportunity to express themselves in their own way in social activities, and above all, that the children should have a pleasant, happy place in which to play and be cared for outside of school hours.

But to reach these foreign families in their homes seemed a difficult undertaking. They understood neither America nor its language—and they did not understand the motives of Americans coming to their doors. To gain their confidence, a young woman, Miss Edna Haas, accustomed to foreign peoples and their ways, was engaged, who went into the settlement and arranged to have room and board with one of the Hungarian families, where there were several children. She lived as one of themselves. They liked her, trusted her, and accepted her wholeheartedly—and she liked them. Very soon, she visited the school where the three lower grades of children attended, and invited them to call upon her that afternoon. A number of them came promptly—of course they were glad to call at a home where they had several playmates. Miss Haas gathered these children about her, told them stories and listened to their little confidences—and the next day a larger number came, and the next still more. News of this pleasant stranger in their midst spread rapidly, and soon Miss Haas was a welcome visitor at all of the homes. She was made the confidante of the mothers' domestic difficulties, in which drinking by their men was sometimes the chief source of discord and poverty. (This was before prohibition.)

As this work unfolded, and the intimate affairs of these people became better understood—their hopes and their struggles and discouragements—the conviction crystallized with its sponsor that there should be some community center, a nucleus for the development of better conditions around which better thoughts might gather, and so become an improving influence in the homes and in the community.

As a beginning, a store in the neighborhood was rented. There gathered the women, and the children, and finally came the men themselves asking for the organization of a men's club. The activity prospered and expanded. The small quarters became wholly inadequate. A larger building seemed an imperative necessity, the more so as after a depression of business had thrown many of the men out of employment.

Build Their Own Community House

But again Mr. Howard urged a forward step. He saw this as an opportune time when these husbands and fathers should themselves build this community house for the use of their families—their community house. So he bought a plot of ground for the location of the building and playground, furnished the building plans and materials, supplied expert supervisors from his plant for each branch of the work—carpentry, masonry, electricity, etc.—and paid a nominal wage to the idle who cared to work. In this manner the community house, costing \$35,000, was erected and completed.

In the building is a sunny school room, a manual training room for the boys, a spacious gymnasium, a room for the meeting of women's groups, besides the shower baths and an office. The playground is plentifully equipped with swings, slides, sand boxes and other paraphernalia dear to children.

The activities of this community

house are devoted to the intellectual and spiritual development of the children, as well as their recreations. Some 300 children—Hungarians, Greeks, Macedonians, Poles, Armenians, Croatsians, Yugoslavs and others are enrolled for a Bible class every weekday afternoon during the summer, a part of which period is given over to singing hymns. Every Sunday throughout the year these same children attend Sunday school in the community house, the classes being taught by volunteer teachers from Sunday schools in Granite City, or from the Y. M. C. A. in St. Louis.

A trained kindergarten teacher teaches the kindergarten class daily throughout the year, with about 50 children enrolled, aged 4 and 5 years. At 6 they begin to attend the public school. And girls of every age up to and including the teens meet regularly once each week to learn to play basketball and other games, dance folk dances and sing, or perhaps to read, for a junior library of 300 volumes is maintained.

Lessons in needlework and plain sewing are given daily throughout the year. In fact, when these girls

wish to do so, they easily may make their own dresses and every article of utility for the home linen chest and for household use. The boys are taught manual training, three hours daily during the summer vacation period. Their instructor, a boy of 17, is a pattern-making apprentice in the Commonwealth shop. He explained to this writer that he would graduate from the Commonwealth High School in January, 1929, and that he then expected to go into Y. M. C. A. high school to fit himself for Y work with junior boys.

Another valuable activity is a class which is regularly instructed in the duties of citizenship.

A Woman's Club

The writer was fortunate in meeting members of the Women's Macedonian-Bulgarian Aid Society, 76 enrolled, who hold their meetings in the community house. Happy, alert, smiling, prosperous looking, all of them were, from the swarthy grandmother who could not speak a word of English, to the blue-eyed blonde girl who was born in this country, a high school graduate, who had married a Macedonian and was happy to

HEAD OF GRANGE DRAFTS UNITED FARM PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

less dumping methods with business-like distribution, aided by the extension of co-operative marketing, but with the control always retained in the hands of the farmers themselves.

5—A national land policy: Opposing new irrigation and reclamation projects until evidence appears of actual need for food purposes. Encouragement of preservation and extension of forest and recreation areas, including the reforestation of certain farm lands.

Mr. Taber strongly opposed proposals to divert the Nation's agriculture into "corporation farming" involving large investments of capital, mass production and substitution of hired farm labor for the system of owner-operators, declaring that the independent farm unit was the foundation of American agriculture.

Temperance Stand Renewed

"During the last 60 years," Mr. Taber said, "no national master in his opening address, nor a session of our organization, has passed without emphasis being placed on temperance and moral progress. As an organization we have always stood for rigid law enforcement. The Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments are just as much a part of the Constitution as any article or section in the original document, and must have the same thoughtful and patriotic observance."

"The Eighteenth Amendment will not be changed; the saloon will never return to America. Social, moral and economic conditions are against the return of the liquor business. Our prosperity is partially the result of a sober nation."

An interesting development of the Grange activities is in the newly established Student Grange. Representatives of students at the various agricultural colleges who are members of the Grange held a dinner here the evening before the formal opening. "This is our 'youth movement,'" said one of the officers of the Grange.

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CRANBERRY SAUCE
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For recipes write
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Dodge-Dependable and Thoroughly Smart

Thousands of hard-to-please motorists recognize in Dodge Brothers New Senior precisely the kind of car they have always wanted—a big, roomy, quality Six, Dodge-dependable and thoroughly smart.

The elegant simplicity of New Senior lines, the richness and warmth of New Senior colors, appeal equally to the conservative buyer and those who demand a car with style, character and dash.

Extra large doors for convenient entrance and exit, wide seats, deep and luxurious cushions, a delightful completeness and harmony of appointments

(including specially designed body hardware)—all have contributed materially to the sweeping gains in New Senior popularity.

The New Senior line, comprising eight distinguished body types, presents an unusual opportunity for choice or colors and upholstery fabrics.

And the performance of this great Six is all you would expect from a product of Dodge Brothers sponsored by the genius of Walter P. Chrysler.

Let us place a Senior demonstrator in your hands for an hour—or a day. It will be a pleasure to us—and a revelation to you.

Available in eight distinguished body types:—The Sport Sedan, \$1795—The Sport Coupe with Rumble Seat, \$1795—The Sport Roadster with Rumble Seat, \$1815—The Landau Sedan, \$1845. These prices include six wire wheels and six tires. . . . The Victoria Brougham, \$1575—The Roadster, \$1695—The Sedan, \$1675—The Coupe with Rumble Seat, \$1675. All prices f. o. b. Detroit—front and rear bumpers included.



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NOW, modernistic design has been combined with Whittall Anglo-Persian quality to produce a rug of supreme individuality and smartness. . . . Patterned in the colorful spirit of today, this newest Whittall marks a new era in floor decoration, long sought by women who delight in harmonious home effects. . . . No other fabric could quite so well express the modern mode of color and design as the rich, closely woven Anglo-Persian. . . . Ask to be shown this latest triumph of the weaver's art. . . . Or, for rugs of lower cost but equal dollar value, consider the beautiful Whittall Palmer Wiltons. Carpets, too, by Whittall are superior in texture and design.

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Fried, broiled or boiled tastes best when seasoned well with
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It is the aim and purpose of the Directors and Officers of the "Citizens" steadfastly to maintain high standards in Banking and continuously to build a strong and confidence-inspiring Institution.

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CONFIDENCE is something like appetite, that grows with what it feeds on. The confidence you acquire in your first Kelly tire usually results in the purchase of the other three, until you arrive at that stage when you forget all about tires until you need another car. Yet the cost of a Kelly is the same as you would have to pay for a tire of any other reputable brand.

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KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HAINES FORCED
HARD TO WINSamuels Puts Up Surprising
Opposition to Cham-
pion in Squash Tennis

NEW YORK—All six of the seeded players who contested in the national fall scratch squash tennis tournament at the Park Avenue Squash Club reached the quarter final round in the tournament Tuesday, while the other two places were filled by the two players who were next on the list for selection.

Rowland B. Haines, the national champion, had the hardest struggle of the day, when Seymour L. Samuels, still in the Class B ranks of the City Athletic Club, held the Columbia University star so closely that until he was within a point of tying Haines in the first game at game point, did Haines take service and win the needed point. Then the champion ran away with the game and displaying his greatest skill, captured the second game and the match, 15-13, 15-3.

It was the getting ability of the pupil of Frank Ward that really gave him the skill to battle so well against the change of pace and varied play of the champion. Time and again the best shots of Haines were returned to him and this threw him out of his stride.

Milton Baron, the Fraternity Club leader, also met with unexpected difficulty in disposing of G. B. Woods, the Harvard Club left-hander. Baron ran off with the initial game easily, but let up in the second, and Woods came back to take it with equal ease. The final game, however, found the Fraternity leader at his best, and he took the match, 15-2, 15-7.

Three members of the Crescent Athletic Club were the other winners of the day. Edward R. Larigan, J. C. Tredwell and Budett H. O'Connor. Tredwell was especially effective against the powerful C. N. Edge, the English player, winning by a score of 15-6, 15-12. The summaries:

NATIONAL FALL SCRATCH TOURNAMENT—Third Round

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated S. L. Samuels, City A. C., 15-13, 15-3.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 15-1, 15-8.

F. S. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity S. T. C., defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 15-6, 15-12.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated Gardner Hiron, Columbia U. C., 15-8, 15-18.

Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15-2, 15-7.

H. E. Wilson, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-6.

AGAR AND HOLLYWOOD SUSPENDED BY U. S. F. A.

NEW YORK (AP)—Nathan Agar, one of the founders of the United States Football Association, and Wilfred Hollywood, secretary of the Southern New York State Association, have been suspended for all time by the soccer governing body as the latest step in the struggle between soccer factions. The suspensions were announced Tuesday through Thomas Cahill, secretary of the United States Football Association. Agar is president of the Brooklyn Wanderers Club of the American League and of the Southern New York State Association, both of which have withdrawn from the U. S. F. A. Suspensions for shorter periods also were meted out to several players and leaders in the game. The association announced that copies of the suspensions had been sent to the Federation Internationale de Football Association and to the British governing bodies with requests that similar disciplinary action be taken.

TILDEN WINS FROM MERCUR

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—William T. Tilden 21 defeated Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem in a dramatic squash tennis match Thursday. The scores were 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. Another set was played at the request of several hundred persons who witnessed the match, and Mercur defeated Tilden, 6-3.

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203 Swanee St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Undefeated Wisconsin and
Iowa Teams Meet This WeekIllinois and Chicago Game Also Attracts the Interest
of Conference Followers—Illini and Ohio State
Still Have Chance for Title

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Iowa	3	0	0	1.000
Wisconsin	3	0	0	1.000
Ohio State	2	0	1	.667
Illinois	2	0	1	.667
Minnesota	2	0	1	.667
Northwestern	2	0	1	.667
Purdue	1	1	1	.333
Indiana	1	0	2	.333
Michigan	1	0	2	.333
Chicago	0	0	4	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Again the University of Iowa eleven figures in a "Big Ten" championship football contest. Next Saturday it is University of Wisconsin.

In great condition, gaining strength each week and showing no particular weakness, Coach L. E. Ingerson has, perhaps, the finest team ever assembled at Iowa. He has developed a formidable running interference for his ball carriers on off tackle smashes and end runs. With a little more finesse they might have made more touchdowns against Ohio State, which they defeated, 14 to 7, last Saturday.

Mayes W. McLaughlin '31, fullback, got the credit for two touchdowns made, but he took the ball on both occasions after W. A. Glasgow '30, halfback, had ripped through the Buckeyes for most of the gains. Glasgow's performance in turn were at-

Recovered from its defeat at Michigan, the Illinois eleven last week visited Butler University at Indianapolis, and came away with a 14-to-0 victory. The Illini should do as well or better against Chicago, as they can put forth greater efforts. There is always hope, of course, that the Maroons will straighten out the kinks and if such a thing happens, it could be an interesting contest. Coach R. C. Zuppke's line does not appear any too good; at least it does not compare with the one he had last year which made all his backs look brilliant. The same backs this year with a different line have failed to spark Illinois' defeated Chicago 15 to 6 a year ago.

Plenty of work may be provided for Indiana by the Northwestern eleven, which last week won its second "Big Ten" victory, defeating Purdue University, 7 to 6. The Wildcats are clever in the broader realm of strategy, though they need a little more instruction in what to do when opposition stiffens inside the 20-yard line. Capt. W. R. Holmer '32, fullback, should again be an asset to Northwestern. His quick kick early in the first quarter downed Purdue's one-yard line gave the Wildcats their chance for a touchdown when the Bollweavers kicked short out of bounds from behind the goal. Holmer carried that touchdown and kicked the point, which determined the game. His quick kick early in the first quarter downed Purdue's one-yard line gave the Wildcats their chance for a touchdown when the Bollweavers kicked short out of bounds from behind the goal. Holmer carried that touchdown and kicked the point, which determined the game.

Having lost its third conference game in a row, Indiana may be expected to make a determined stand against the Wildcats. Indiana has been handicapped by losing the services of C. L. Randolph '28, veteran center, and one of the best in the league. The play of the line shows the lack of his leadership. Though losing to Minnesota, 21 to 12, the Hoosiers scored more on the Gophers than the Wildcats did, so the game may be close at Bloomington. Indiana won, 18 to 7, last season.

Michigan's promise of increasing power, made in the 3-to-0 victory over Illinois two weeks ago, was not kept in its 6-to-6 tie with the United States Naval Academy last Saturday, and the Wolverines may have their hands full with Michigan State, which usually is only a practice opponent. Ohio State should win from Muskingum, though the latter is a high school team, and the smaller college. It gained in touchdown territory and think a little about those other two backs, and about a tackle named V.

Both teams are undefeated though. Both teams are undefeated though. Both teams are undefeated though.

Iowa Should Win

Four other conference teams face outsiders. Purdue University meets Washburn College at Lafayette, Ind. University of Michigan plays at Michigan State College, Ann Arbor. University of Minnesota goes up against Chicago College at Minneapolis. Ohio State University receives Muskingum College at Columbus. In each case the "Big Ten" team considers Iowa as a chance for a breathing spell in preparation for its last big game of the season the following week-end.

Iowa's record at Wisconsin and Iowa lose a game before the season ends. Northwestern University invades Indiana University at Bloomington, Ind., but as both teams have lost two or more games, there is no little interest connected with the contest.

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Jasper Park Scene of
the Canadian AmateurInvestigation Discloses Many of Them Hold Noteworthy
Records on Cinder Paths and in Field
Events—Captain Sprague Is Shot-Put Star

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Almost half the membership of the United States Military Academy's football squad of 25 players are members of the track team. He was timed for the 100-yard dash at 10.18, the 220 in 22.78, the 440 in 51.58, and at the Pennsylvania Relays last year took second place in the 300-meter steeplechase.

West Point's backfield men on the track team are C. K. Cagle '30, who puts the shot and competes in the sprints; J. H. Murrell '29, who also sprints and is a consistent point winner in the low hurdles; W. L. Nave '29, who is a sprinter; C. N. Piper '30, who has done the low hurdles in 25 seconds and also a high jumper; R. C. Hutchinson '30, whose pole-vault of 12 ft. 3 in. is an academy record.

W. E. Hall '29, regular center of the team, is captain of the track team. He was timed for the 100-yard dash at 10.18, the 220 in 22.78, the 440 in 51.58, and at the Pennsylvania Relays last year took second place in the 300-meter steeplechase.

Three members of the squad hold Academy records. Capt. M. E. Sprague '29, left tackle, having set a new record in the shotput for three successive years. R. C. Hutchinson '30, halfback, holds the Academy record in the pole vault, while A. W. Stuart '31, another back, who saw considerable action in the DePauw University game, holds the broad-jump record.

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Jasper Park Scene of
the Canadian AmateurInvestigation Discloses Many of Them Hold Noteworthy
Records on Cinder Paths and in Field
Events—Captain Sprague Is Shot-Put Star

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Almost half the membership of the United States Military Academy's football squad of 25 players are members of the track team. He was timed for the 100-yard dash at 10.18, the 220 in 22.78, the 440 in 51.58, and at the Pennsylvania Relays last year took second place in the 300-meter steeplechase.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BIG WEEKEND ON THE COAST

For Last Time This Season
All Conference Teams
Will Be in Action

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Team	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
California	4	0	0	1.000
Stanford	3	0	1	.750
Washington	2	0	2	.500
Oregon	2	0	2	.500
Idaho	1	0	3	.250
Washington State	1	0	3	.250
U. C. L. A.	0	0	4	.000
Montana	0	0	4	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—This week-end, for the last time this season, all Pacific Coast Conference football teams are in action. The championship is still in doubt. Of the games this Saturday, one will have a direct bearing on the title, and another will affect the first division standing. University of Southern California may make a clear claim to the title, or last year's outcome will be duplicated and the Trojans share the honor with a fellow member. This time with the University of California.

Possibility of an upset makes the Washington State College-University of Southern California game at Los Angeles, the leading attraction on the coast. If the Cougars triumph over Southern California, and later defeat the University of Washington, until last Saturday was a comparatively weak team, they would find themselves in the championship, assuming that Stanford defeats University of California. Washington State recalls that in 1925 the Cougars won 17 to 11 when many expected the contest to be a touchdown making walkaway for the Trojans.

Coach H. H. Jones at Southern California is troubled by players' overconfidence since the unexpected victory over Stanford. Washington State, which played creditable football in every game this season, rising to unusual heights in the last two weeks, may be expected to show well against the Trojans. Weather will be a big factor. The Cougars, accustomed to brief fall weather, may show up at Saturday in Los Angeles is a day of midsummer temperature.

Two Goals Uncrossed

Southern California and California are the only teams whose goal lines have not been crossed in Conference play. If the Cougar driving attack against California at Los Angeles Saturday is an indication of what may be expected at Los Angeles, this record of the Trojans is seriously endangered. In the attack led by L. Horan '29, halfback, who scored two touchdowns and gained the honor of being leading Cougar scorer, P. A. Lathinart '31 and T. R. Fowler '29, the Cougars rushed the ball for 467 yards to 70 yards for California at Los Angeles. The final score was 35-0 in favor of the Cougars.

While the Cougars were impressing the North the Trojans were engaged in a similar task on their home field. Though the Cougars' big victory over California at Los Angeles enhanced their Conference rating, the Trojan 75-7 victory over the University of Arizona gained no other than the satisfaction of seeing Trojan reserve backs score touchdowns at will. Coach Jones used his stars, D. E. Williams '29, quarterback, L. H. Thomas '29, halfback, and J. J. Hibbs '29, end and tackle, only enough to keep them in trim for the Cougar game this Saturday.

The Northwest will see an unusually interesting game at Corvallis, between the University of Oregon and Oregon State Agricultural College. It is the homecoming for the Oregon Aggies, the state title is settled and the contest revives a rivalry dating back to the early nineties. The teams appear evenly matched, and a close game is in prospect. It offers the prospect of a battle between two unequal backfield stars, both playing quarterback positions and safety. J. W. Kitzmiller '31, playing his first year for Oregon, and H. A. Maple '29, playing his last for Oregon State, will be closely watched by the crowd as well as by their opponents. Both teams rested last Saturday.

Washington Faces Stanford

The Stanford-Washington game at Palo Alto now assumes interesting and colorful aspects. Downed by Oregon and Oregon State in the only two games of the season against atrocious competition, Washington came back Saturday and played spectacularly. How near the California-Washington game, which California was expected to win easily, came to being a scoreless tie was a surprise. The Golden Bear offensive drive in the final quarter advanced the ball by short drives to the Washington 20-yard line. Several attempts to puncture the rejuvenated Husky line failed, but a pass, S. L. Barr '30, halfback, to L. G. Eison '30, quarterback, advanced the ball to the 10-yard line. Three rushes gained only a yard. The passing combination of Barr to Eison saved the day for the Golden Bears. Eison caught the pass near the goal line and slid under a Husky tackler for a touchdown. California won, 6 to 0.

Washington's playing indicated that Coach E. W. Bagshaw had completed

FALL SPORTS IN FULL SWING

Cricket, However, Is the General Topic of Conversation in England

By WIRELESS FROM MONTROSE BUREAU

LONDON.—Rugby and Association football, field hockey, lacrosse and cross-country running are now in full swing, but have not offered anything during the past week to compare with cricket as a general topic of conversation.

The Marylebone Cricket Club's team in Australia is engaged in such a riot of high scoring against New South Wales that the super-optimists have cut loose again and are blithely speculating as to how much England will win by in the forthcoming test matches. The tourists hit the enormous total of 734 runs for 7 wickets at which point A. P. F. Chapman declared the innings closed. W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, singles after obtaining 225, the highest innings record for a game between an English touring side and New South Wales, and with E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, put on 333 in their fourth-wicket partnership, a performance without precedent in Australian cricket. Another man to score a century was D. R. Jones, the Surrey amateur, whose 140 represented the third three-figure innings of the tour.

Century Per Match

A century per match to the first three games on Australian soil is yet another "record" performance. The only disappointing feature of the tour to those who have stayed at home has been the failure of the radiocast from Sydney Saturday evening. The enthusiasts all over the country tuned in on their wireless instruments to catch the voices of A. P. F. Chapman and other heroes, but atmospheric conditions intervened and the voices of the cricketers, 13,000 miles away, emerged only faintly and occasionally from a background of squeaks and crackles.

England on Saturday acclaimed a new professional champion at lawn tennis. He is Daniel L. Maskell, formerly ball boy at the Queens Club here. He secured the title as well as a cup and \$1000 cash by defeating the veteran C. R. Read, 6-2, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, in the third match. Maskell has in recent months been reckoned to be exceptionally poor even for an international amateur game.

Both Win at Lacrosse

The enthusiasm with which the sports teams of Oxford and Cambridge are preparing for their forthcoming interspersed battles is typified by the doings of the rival gullies which on Saturday set out on journeys to clubs at the crack of dawn and, after playing singles as well as foursomes during the day, concluded their games with the aid of illumination from matches and petrol lights. Even then they didn't win. Cambridge visited West Hill at Brookwood and lost by 14 matches to 1, with three halved.

Oxford went under to Royal Wootton Bassett, 10 matches to 8. For whatever reason, the initial season of the year "tail" would seem better described as extension backbone. Oxford, on the other hand, felled a rather more formidable South London Harriers, cross-country champions of the south-

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LITTLE ATTENTION GIVEN TO COACHES

Taken as Matter of Course, Yet Services Are Invaluable

NEW YORK (AP)—Coaches of major-league baseball clubs figure to a minimum extent in the news during the season, but two have appeared on the sports pages since the 1928 season ended.

The transfer of John A. Sothern from the St. Louis Cardinals to the Boston Braves resulted in an investigation by Commissioner K. M. Landis and a warning that athletes under contract to one club must not be approached by another, even when he is active or inactive, thinks he is about to be released.

The latest addition to the ranks of the coaches is Raymond W. Schalk, signed as "first assistant" to Manager John J. McGraw of the New York Giants.

Schalk will be one of the few coaches who still can catch should an emergency arise. Ivy B. Wingo of the Reds did not catch any games for his team last season but he was always in a receptive mood, although Edward T. Collins was carried on a roster of the Athletics as a player. He was even more valuable as a coach.

More than 25 coaches are busy during the major league season, most of them on coaching lines, as their titles indicate, but some do duty warming up pitchers. A number of the coaches are specialists, devoting their time to developing a player. Seven catchers of other days and four former pitchers are in the lineup.

Infelders lead the list, 15 of the coaches having played first, second, third or short during their active careers.

Washington has two coaches who do comedy turns, but Nicholas Altrock and Albert Schacht are alert baseball men as well, and Manager Walter P. Johnson can depend on them to give full baseball value with the laughs they provoke.

Some of the coaches take a turn now and then at scouting, and there are one or two instances where the dividing line is so close it is a question whether they are coaches or scouts.

There seems to be no fixed authority for most of the coaches as regards authority or responsibility. John J. Onslow of the St. Louis Cardinals and W. H. Killefer of the St. Louis Browns were almost assistant managers as in fact Schalk will be with the Giants.

Most major clubs have two coaches but some have three. Washington has a trio for in addition to Altrock and Schacht there is J. C. Milan, former Senator manager. The Reds have three: Robert J. Wallace, Grover C. Land and Ivy B. Wingo.

The Phillies got along with one, Fred C. Hunter, last year, and the Boston Red Sox were satisfied with Charles Wagner. Cleveland had only Howard Shanks, and Otto L. Miller was Brooklyn's only non-active adviser.

Former major-league managers in the ranks of coaches include William Gleason, Killefer, Arthur Fletcher, Milan, Collins and Schalk.

KEANE TO COACH DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Thomas Keane, golf professional of the Hanover Country Club, has been appointed to the staff of the recreation department. He will instruct a class of undergraduates in winter golf. A net has been placed in the baseball cage for practice.

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KEANE TO COACH DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Thomas Keane, golf professional of the Hanover Country Club, has been appointed to the staff of the recreation department. He will instruct a class of undergraduates in winter golf. A net has been placed in the baseball cage for practice.

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VETERAN SPORTS TO RECEIVE TROPHIES

A. A. U. to Award Medals at Its Next Convention

NEW YORK (AP)—A picturesque group of athletes, veteran in years but young through sport, has come to light since the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States announced recently that medals would be awarded Monday at its convention, here to the country's oldest living amateur athlete, amateur champion, Olympic champion, college champion and active official.

All the way from Duluth, Minn., Harley Davidson sent a letter to Daniel J. Ferris, A. A. U. secretary-treasurer, setting forth that Davidson has been an energetic athlete since 1884.

Competing on bicycles, ice skates and roller skates, and in running, swimming, boxing and wrestling events, Davidson declared he has taken part in 4000 events and still is doing well as a figure skater. He added the information that in 3029 events he has finished in first place.

For early date of origin if not for versatility, the athletic career advanced by George D. Phillips, New York business man, compared favorably even with that of Davidson. In the winter of 1867 Phillips won the first amateur speed skating championship ever held in the United States and the medal he received now is on exhibition in the trophy room of the New York A. A. U. The race was held on a skating pond on Fifth Avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, now the heart of the mid-town shopping district. Phillips was a speed skater until 1887 when he turned to figure skating and won several championships, retiring in 1897 after 30 years of competition. He also won 80 races in rowing and a number of walking and running events as well as a tug-of-war contest by way of variety.

A leading candidate for four of the five awards is Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of New York, president of the American Olympic Association. In one of the strangest combinations of athletic achievement on record he won the intercollegiate half-mile and quarter-mile championships for Cornell in 1877 and then gained a place on the Olympic teams of 1920 and 1924 as a fencer. Now Dr. Hammond runs a mile every day, his record qualifying him as an entry for all the medals but that to be awarded the oldest living Olympic champion.

In this class there are some notable worthy nominees, including Ray C. Every of New York, who has collected more Olympic championships than any other one man, winning 10 standing jumping championships at the games of 1900, 1901, 1906 and 1908; George W. Orton, Philadelphia, one of the founders of the Penn relay, who won the steeplechase at Paris in 1900; and Robert S. Garrett, of Baltimore, discus champion at Athens in the first of the modern Olympics in 1896.

Dr. Reginald H. Sayre of New York, like Dr. Hammond, gained athletic fame in two generations. After winning the intercollegiate walking championship in 1879, 1880 and 1881, he came back to make the Olympic revolver shooting team in 1912.

Other men in the running for one or another of the medals are W. H. Purdy, New York, United States

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Pacific Coast to Start Hockey Nov. 19

Development of Players for Eastern Major League to Be Fostered

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American Dictionary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Publication of the first volume of the Dictionary of American Biography was celebrated by a group of nearly 200 distinguished scholars, scientists, historians, diplomats and publicists at a dinner held here by the American Council of Learned Societies. The volume, which is just off the press, has required three years of preparation.

The dictionary, when completed, will include 20 volumes, containing the biographies of at least 15,000 persons, recounted in about 12,000,000 words by several thousand different biographers. It is expected to require 10 years for completion. It will be the first comprehensive, authentic work in the field of American biography and will provide scholars with information on the careers of outstanding men in all fields of endeavor who have built up the United States.

The work will parallel the national biographical collections of England, France, and Germany. Publication will be made in installments as each alphabetical section is ready. Cost of preparing the manuscript alone, which was guaranteed by Adolph S. Ochs on behalf of the New York Times, will approximate \$500,000.

"Of the Utmost Value"
President Coolidge in a congratulatory message to the council expressing regret at not being able to attend the dinner, characterized publication of the work "as a real service of the utmost value."

"Biography furnishes the vital spark which illumines history," he declared. "We may the better understand our country as we study the lives of those who have played the principal roles in its progressive development along every line of human endeavor."

Congratulatory messages also were received from Newton D. Baker, Charles E. Hughes and other prominent Americans, and from the British Academy, the Italian National Union of Academies, the Academies of Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Leipzig, Munich and Vienna, and the Institut de France.

A copy of the first volume of the biography was presented to President Coolidge at the White House a few days ago, and Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, will leave here this week for England, will take a copy to King George V.

Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain of the Department of Public Law at Columbia University, and chairman of the council, presided at the dinner.

Compilers' Work Described
The work of compiling the dictionary was described by Dr. Allen Johnson, editor in chief of the publication, and formerly professor of American history at Yale University. He declared that the work of selection has frequently been difficult, but that, in general, only those persons have been included "who have made some contribution or rendered some service to national life or who have occupied a distinguished position or played a conspicuous role in the varied drama of our national life."

Professor Chamberlain referred to the occasion as "an important event in American history and American letters," and declared that it was fitting that the dictionary should be one of the council's first notable achievements.

The American council started as part of a co-operative movement of American learned societies, he said. "It is not like foreign academies, composed of groups of scholars selected in different ways, but an organization composed of men chosen from different societies throughout the country interested in humanistic studies."

Appreciation for Good Will
Mr. Ochs acknowledged the congratulations of the various speakers and declared that his interest in the biography was prompted by the thought that it accorded an opportunity for him to express appreciation "for the good will and generous support I have received from the intelligent and thoughtful people of the United States." He expressed appreciation of the able work being done by Dr. Johnson in editing the biography, and of the entertaining manner in which many of the biographies were written.

Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Von Prittwitz, German Ambassador to the United States; Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, chairman of the committee of management for the dictionary and head of the department of history of the Library of Congress; Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times; Miss Linda A. Eastman, York Times; Miss Linda A. Eastman, York Times; Miss Linda A. Eastman, York Times.

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FIBER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Library and president of the American Library Association; Mark Sullivan, political correspondent and Dr. W. A. Neilson, president of Smith College, also spoke.

Many educational research, library and geographical organizations were represented at the meeting.

Hoover Hopes to Reanimate Monroe Theory

(Continued from Page 1)
other. And we in the West can use about seven teachers to every soldier. They are cheaper and vastly more potent for peace and human service. "And we have to work out a special problem of peace in the Western Hemisphere. We have found our solution easier because of our mutual interests, mutual ideals, and the particular character of our governments. Our ideals of individual freedom and the right of self-government quickly translate themselves into freedom for others. Moreover in democracies such as ours with their shifting administrations, and their changing thoughts, and with their debates unlicensed by tradition, we are unable to maintain intricate foreign policies if we wished to.

Directness in Relations
"The structure of our republics makes for high devotion to country, great willingness to sacrifice, and therefore sturdy strength in the direct issues of national defense and the protection of our citizens abroad. And these fundamental characteristics of our parallel institutions require simplicity and directness in our relations and in them lies the real safety of the western hemisphere from imperialism within itself.

"In the development of our international and social and political institutions we have yet much to do. Democracy itself was a challenge to political systems of the Old World. This system which we have mutually established on this continent sought to raise the dignity of men by building government upon universal franchise. It set up the standard that the mainspring of permanent progress must come from an equality of opportunity to each individual under the stimulus of ordered freedom.

Rests Upon Joint Endeavor
"It is a munificent plan of human development; the hope of humanity lies in its success; and its future rests in the joint devotion of the American republics. No one can fail in it without harm to all of us. "As we look southward and as we think of our own history we admire in each of their peoples their heroic struggles for independence, their creation of their great institutions of human liberty, their success in overwhelming the mountains and the tropical jungle with the advancing frontiers of human welfare, their building of splendid cities and states in their inspiring greatness, their development of education and natural science, their accomplishments in jurisprudence, in music, their inspiring additions to literature, all of these things which mirror the soul of great nations."

In keeping with the primary purpose of his tour the battleship Maryland on which he will traverse the west coast has been redesignated Friendship and during his occupancy will so be listed among the naval crafts of the United States.

MEXICO AIDS PORTO RICO
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—A total of \$4009.96 has been collected in Mexico City for Porto Rican hurricane relief by the American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico. The fund was turned over to Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow to be forwarded to the proper authorities for distribution to the islanders. The response to the relief fund appeal was largely due to a talk over the radio made by Mr. Morrow.

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National Husking Championship Has Golf Game Gallery

(Continued from Page 1)
watched him earnestly. And there was no lack of practical support. When the horses of one husking wagon became skittish and threatened to set back the contestant, a dozen men stepped up and displaced the horses at the wagon tongue.

In 80 minutes it was all over but the scoring. Hot and happy, the agricultural athletes ducked away from cameramen to get into the usual business clothes that the modern farmer wears when not in the field. Scoring, however, takes time. Corn must be weighed and deductions made for faulty technique, such as ears skipped and husks left on. Slowly the returns trickled in. "Fans" got busy with pencils and score cards. Then at last cheers burst out as the new national champion's score was chalked on the blackboard. He had won by a shell.

The new champion learned his shucking "just working," he said, and although now national champion, he will go back to his fields. No vaudeville or "movie" contracts attend this championship. However, for a day, each of the expert corn huskers tasted publicity in the modern style. Although staged in a field eight miles from a railroad, motion picture cameras clicked and a throng followed close on the heels of the shuckers. For a few hours one of the hardest jobs on the farm was exciting sport—with a gallery. Amplifiers in different parts of the farm yard made announcements interspersed with radio music that carried far out into the field, blending with the rustle of dry corn leaves.

Clean Round the World

Clearing Weather, by Cornelia Meigs.
Boston: Little, Brown, \$2.

BOYS and girls like a book that will stand being read more than once. If it will stand that, they usually keep on, and like it better and better the oftener they read it. A youth of this kind long ago had read Kipling's "Kim" once a year ever since he was 12 and looked forward to reading it some more. To survive such service a book has to have substance. It has to be more than just a good story. Good writing is also necessary, with atmosphere, variety and abundance; it has to be a full book.

Cornelia Meigs succeeds in writing that kind of book. Not that one can call it another "Kim," for there is lacking the illusive quality of Kipling and the unforgettable strangeness of the scene. Miss Meigs' new book, "Clearing Weather," is always essentially of New England, however far she may convey her characters; but it has a substantial texture and a firmness of character drawing beyond the common run of juvenile fiction.

Miss Meigs begins by setting her scene in that Massachusetts seaport that she used in "The Trade Wind," a town which might be Marblehead as well as any other place. She presents some lifelike characters and puts them to work on the real problem of reconstruction after the American Revolution. Then, by easy stages, she starts them voyaging. Not content with any meager trip to one port, she sends them on what in those days was as fantastic as a trip to the moon, a voyage around the world. Echoes of her own seagoing, China trading ancestors ring in her ears as she writes of swapping cargoes in the French West Indies, facing the screaming gales of Cape Horn, trading for furs with the Indians of the northern Pacific shores, escaping the pirates of the China seas and coming into the strange harbor of Canton.

All this happened in the years directly after the Revolution, when times were hard, paper money worthless, trade almost extinct and ship-

building at a standstill. In face of such conditions young Nicholas Drury of Massachusetts built the Jocasta, and young Michael Slade of South Carolina went with her as second mate and supercargo and after many adventures made the fortune of the owners of the Jocasta and the town where she was built. The Jocasta represents one of the

first of the many sailing vessels that carried American trade to the ends of the earth. She typified the beginning of a new epoch in the life of that struggling group of newborn states.

There is history and adventure in this book, the smell of the sea and far ports, the making of a business success and the blazing of a new trail for American trade. With all this there is also as much conscientious effort put into the literary form of the book as if the author were writing for adults.

Master Shipbuilder
Some Famous Sailing Ships and Their Builders, Donald McKay, by Richard C. McKay. Putnam, \$7.50.

MR. RICHARD MCKAY has achieved in this book a notable success; but it is as a biography rather than as a story of America's famous sailing vessels that the work merits special praise. It is a book of exhaustive research, set forth by the grandson of the famous shipbuilder in a simple but pleasing style.

The account of a passage from New York to San Francisco of the McKay clipper Flying Cloud is one of many highlights.

"Commencing one of the most eventful voyages ever recorded in the annals of the sea," the author

records, "the Flying Cloud swept past Sandy Hook on June 3, 1851, bound for Frisco! We can imagine what a beautiful sight she presented, running under three skysails, royals, topgallant, topmast and square lower studding-sails before a westerly breeze, with blue water boiling white along her lee side. This breeze soon freshened to a gale, we are told, as with a bone in her teeth she kept racing away—but the canvas stayed on her! When only three days out of New York the Flying Cloud was partly dismasted by a heavy gale, but while spars were being made and refitted, and new sails bent, the ship went flying on."

From 50 degrees south latitude in the Atlantic, the clipper rounded Cape Horn and within a week she was up with the same parallel in the

Pacific. In describing the hardships of the passage, the account pays a tribute to Yankee seamanship:

"With sailorlike briefness, entries appear on the log; of sprung masts, split sails, lost spars, and splintered fishing, and refiguring, to keep things standing somehow; but always the wonderful figures that told the day's run had not been seriously interfered with. . . . Little space is given to the struggle with Cape Horn; and soon the ship is flying northward in the Pacific. . . . with solid seas slow to part roaring over the cat-heads while the spume soars to the lower topsails! A record is made, July 31st: '74 miles run this day.' Drive, drive, drive is the order of the day. At last on the ragged horizon the rugged Farallones cut the sky and the Flying Cloud rushes through the Golden Gate, famous forever for having made the passage from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco, in 89 days!"

Mr. McKay's book is profusely illustrated. Among the sketches, photographs, prints and paintings which have been reproduced are illustrations in color by Charles R. Patterson, Anton O. Fischer and Warren Shepard. They lend added luster to the story which the author has woven about the master shipbuilder and the achievements of his far-famed fabrications.

When Work Becomes Sport



The Approved Style in Corn Husking—With a Gallery Such as Might Follow a Champion Goller.

CHIEF'S NITRATE INDUSTRY GROWING

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A gradual improvement in general business conditions throughout Chile has come with the approach of the summer months. Outstanding developments have occurred in the nitrate industry and the 2,820,000 quintales produced in October set a new record. The October production was 50 per cent above that of October, 1927, and 75 per cent more workers are employed in the trade.

More than 1300 workers have been sent to the northern nitrate plants to cope with the labor shortage in the region. The Government, meanwhile, is considering an extensive immigration plan to relieve the labor shortage on the farms as a result of many laborers leaving for the more attractive salaries paid in the nitrate and manufacturing plants.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lillian A. French, Plainville, Conn.
Mrs. Ella T. Washburn, Topeka, Kan.
F. W. Washburn, Topeka, Kan.
F. G. Washburn, Richmond, Va.
Margaret Roxby, London, Eng.
Maud Roxby, London, Eng.
Mrs. Hope S. Matthews, Wilmington, Calif.
Miss Kathleen Starnes, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lora B. Stevie, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Georgia A. B. Harper, Meadville, Pa.
Mrs. M. B. Elenne, Lausanne, Switz.

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American Verse in French

Anthologie de la Nouvelle Poésie Américaine, par Eugène Jolas. Paris: Simon Kra, 25 fr.
EUGENE JOLAS has made a courageous and able contribution to Franco-American literary understanding by his translation into French of poems of 122 modern American poets. Through confining himself to a small volume of some 250 pages, he was obliged to select as a rule only one poem as representative of the work of each poet. Undoubtedly there will be those who will question if he has in each case chosen the best poem. Others with a profound knowledge of the two languages, may rise to dispute technical matters of translation. Neither of these criticisms concerns us in this brief review.

The all-important fact for us must be that a Frenchman has, as comprehensively as possible under the circumstances, prepared such an anthology. One feels instinctively that he was eminently aware of his deep responsibility in opening up such a field of writing to his countrymen. That he has completed his task most conscientiously is beyond dispute.

Conrad Aiken, Sherwood Anderson, Grace Hazard Conkling, Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Amy Lowell, Edgar Lee Masters, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Harriet Monroe, Ezra Pound, Edgar Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg, Gertrude Stein, Sara Teasdale and Louis Untermeyer are on the list, to name only a few. What probably the French will find extremely interesting is the absence, generally speaking, of what we might call sentimental poetry. The American poets as a whole are seeking the solution of great problems. They are interested in the progress of mankind, and they are profound students of beauty in nature.

M. Jolas was undoubtedly aided in his task by the popularity of free verse in America. When called on, however, to follow rhyme and meter, he has done so with considerable charm. To give an idea of the translations, we reproduce herewith a few lines from Amy Lowell's "Lilacs" and Carl Sandburg's "Fantasie du Jazz." Amy Lowell is made to say in French of her precious lilacs:

*Vous êtes de la mer verte,
Et des collines pierreuses qui s'étendent
A une longue distance.
Vous êtes des rues ombreuses d'ormes
A petites boutiques où l'on vend
Des cerises-violettes et des billes.
Vous êtes de grands parcs où chacun
Marche et où personne n'est chez soi.*

The French language is most certainly musical. Thus we arrive at Sandburg, who is talking of jazz: *Renoncez à vos mauvaises façons. . . . Un bateau à vapeur du Mississippi se traîne maintenant sur le fleuve nocturne avec un hou-hou-hou-hou . . . et les*

*lanternes vertes causent avec les étoiles
hautes et délicates. . . . une lune rousse
monte sur les bosses des petites collines
du fleuve. . . . Allé-vy, ô jazzmen!*

M. Jolas has given under the name of each poet a short account of the poet, indicating his type of writing, and his principal contributions or prizes won. There is also a bibliography of his works, so that this anthology is a compact little guide to modern American prosody. It does not attempt to be more.

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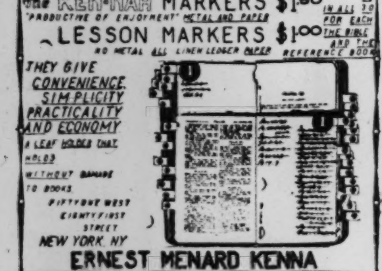
BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Orlando's 300 Years

Orlando: A Biography, by Virginia Woolf. London: Hogarth Press. 2s. New York: Harcourt Brace, \$3.

THERE is all the opposition, maneuvering, feinting, and flashing of argument to be had out of the subject of this book, if only for the fraction of a second one can fix the position of one's opponent. But here—and eventually it becomes she—swings about so erratically in fluid leaps and clear postures, a ray of light dangles in a patterned sea of consciousness, that where or how to have him—or her—is at first exciting, then puzzling, and finally—when Defoe has given place to goodness knows who—not a little boring.

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facts. The book is fiction written as biography. Careful plates and circles illustrate the true period help to preserve the illusion of fact. Orlando is a youthful nobleman of beauty and wealth who lives in an immense mansion which is almost a town in itself, and from whose astounding park can be seen the glint of Snowdon, Scotland, and the tides of the Hebrides. Queen Elizabeth when she arrives with her retinue—but emanates a better word, for the clear narrative swells upon the thought and glows there as the light of a stained glass window heightens from glory to glory to one who sits in the darkness—Queen Elizabeth arrives, delights in the youth, gives him a ring and makes him a Knight of the Garter.

King James's Court That light dims. He is excellent, after an interlude of wilderness, in the Court of King James. He is betrothed. He has the nobleman's taste in literature and he is ever the remote aristocrat. The Great Frost holds the land. Court and Carnival are held on the Thames, which is frozen to a depth of 20 feet. Here is some of the best work that Mrs. Woolf has ever done. To continue, all the Ambassadors attend and in the suite of the Russian Ambassador, the captivating Sasha, by whom Orlando is so entranced that in the space of three seconds he has called her "a melon, a pineapple, an olive tree, and a fox in the snow." She leads him a dance, a meta-phor exaggerates, for on the frozen

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Thames everyone is skating—until the night they have planned to ride away, the Great Thaw demolishes the Great Frost and the faithless Sasha has sailed away in the boat of the Russian Ambassador.

Disillusion and disgrace at Court drive Orlando back to his great mansion, the writers had posed and is lost in reveries. He cultivates the company of a Grub Street hack who gladly accepts his pension and lampoons his character and his literary work. Disillusioned again—but continuing the pension—Orlando now inaugurates lavish entertainments until the unexpected advances of an aged Archduchess drive him to do "what any other young man would have done in his place"—ask King Charles to make him Ambassador Extraordinary to Constantinople. But now—marvel and confusion. The Turks rise, the Embassy is sacked, and Orlando wakes up to find he is a woman. Mrs. Woolf here seems to have been overwhelmed by her own delicious surprise and the gay situation into which her satirical fantasy has blossomed. The humor, the wit, the beauty and sensitivity of her story persist, but it disintegrates into a confusion from which can be rescued a few delightful episodes, until having got herself into difficulties by one marvel, she is obliged to enact another. Orlando is made to live on, as a woman, through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the present day.

Food for Satirist This is good food for the satirist, but although the author still passes the narrative through Orlando's thought, which has not lost its exquisite sensitiveness to beauty, there is a distinct drop in tone. It is difficult to be sure that one has seen her purpose. Does she wish to persuade us that the contemplation of beauty, oblivious of event and time, achieves, like Orlando, a kind of perpetuity? Is the point of her satire merely that plus ça change plus c'est la même chose? That nothing happens on the wide stream of consciousness but a few bubbling trivial acts and fashions? Is this the spectacle of a creature bewitched by metaphor—as Orlando is and she herself is—and climbing through the fantasia of consciousness from image to image, word to word, mazed by its beauty and strangeness? Narrative by metaphor, existence caught in the symbol's prism, are like argument by analogy—one digresses endlessly from the point, travels obliviously and arrives at nothing.

But perhaps that is Mrs. Woolf's point. We quote her own feeling that nature "has contrived the whole assortment shall be lightly stitched together by a single thread. Memory is the seamstress, and a capricious one at that. Memory runs her needle in and out, up and down, hither and thither. We know not what comes next or what follows after. Thus, the most ordinary movements in the world, such as sitting down at a table and pulling the inkstand towards one, may agitate a thousand odd, disconnected fragments, now bright, now dim, hanging and bobbing and dipping and floating like the underlines of a family of fourteen on a line in a gale of wind. . . . Our commonest deeds are set about with a fluttering and flickering of wings, a rising and falling of lights." The elegance and ease of her prose and the pleasures of her satire and observation survive the breakdown of the biography's inherent interest. V. S. P.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

The TwoBooks-a-Month Club

ONCE a book, or a play, or a safety razor catches on, there is a rush of competitors to cash in on the idea. So with the book clubs. We have done all we could to stop this book-a-month scheme, pointing out that it is detrimental to literary taste, to democratic practice and to self-expression. But in the face of all we can say, the American people go dancing blithely along to intellectual destruction in the wake of the Literary Guild and the Book-of-the-Month Club. To these was added recently the book-sellers organization, and now arrives the first issue of the Book League Monthly, a periodical published by the Book League of America, which will contain each month a complete book not previously published in the United States. But in addition to this new book, the league offers each month a book "of established reputation," to be selected from a list. The members, therefore, will receive 24 books a year. The magazine contains also an essay on the new book, a number of book reviews and a "series of reviews" giving excerpts from critiques in various publications. The Bargain Club, this new organization might be called.

Certainly it is encouraging to see all this interest being stirred up in books. Yet the Book League cannot escape the objection we have brought against its predecessors. Indeed it begins at once to talk of the "need for literary leadership," and points to its board of editors as particularly well qualified for this function. We have no quarrel with the constitution of the board, which includes Edwin Arlington Robinson, Gamaliel Bailey, Van Wyck Brooks, Hamilton Holt and Edwin E. Slosson. Frank L. Polk is advisory editor, Isaac Don Levine is managing editor and Samuel W. Craig, one of the founders of the Literary Guild, is president. Unquestionably these gentlemen are eminently qualified for their posts. What we object to is that any person or any group should presume to judge which is the "best book" of the month. In the first place, it is doubtful if there is such a thing as a "best book." And if there is, what if all 12 of the "best" books of a year happen to be published in one month? The subscriber then would get, evidently, not the 12 "best," but one of the "best" and 11 others. No, nine-tenths of the fun of buying books is to select them for one's self. The promoters of this latest adventure in literary paternalism express pity for the sad condition of the "average person," who can read but a fraction of the books published but wants this fraction to represent the best. This pity, it seems to us, is quite wasted. Who is to speak with authority and give advice and counsel as to the really important and

worth-while productions of each season? Who, indeed, but the reviewers who brighten the pages of all the literary sections? "Are some of the choicest literary treasures to be forgotten and lost to the private individual unless he happen, wholly by chance, to stumble upon them himself?" Certainly not. The aforesaid reviewers, you may be sure, will not fail to slip in references which betray their own familiarity with the classics. And anyhow, if the "average person" has any suspicion he can find out for himself very easily what his education may have overlooked.

But do not the reviewers often disagree as to the merits of a book? Fortunately, they do. Where would be the sport in the world of letters if everybody agreed on everything? But it's far more beneficial for the "average person" to become confused by conflicting opinions, and to be forced to form his own judgment, than to accept the verdict of a board, however distinguished its members.

The Romance of Geology

The Stream of History, by Geoffrey Parsons. New York: Scribner, \$5.

GEOFFREY PARSONS' tale of the earth's history is one of romance and, in the language of the author, "beautiful speculation." His allusion to geology as the "greatest detective story that ever has been written" is a happy one. This story Mr. Parsons tells with the dash and color of a cinema projection. Language introduces the first civilization. In the author's opinion it was the grouping of men in cities that gave civilization its greatest impetus. Here we learn that it was in cities that these first civilizations developed. At intervals men feel that cities are wicked and dangerous growths. They can become such in time of decline, but throughout history they have equally been the places where progress and civilization have most flourished. This is far from saying that the largest city is the most civilized—a small city like ancient Athens or modern Geneva may be highly civilized. It is equally far from saying that city people are any better or wiser than country people. In fact, it

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The Wife of Disraeli

Mary Anne Disraeli, by James Sykes. With a Foreword by A. G. Gardner. London: Ernest Benn, 10s. 6d. net. New York: Appleton, \$2.50.

WIVES of great men, unless they happen to be exceptionally vivid, like Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough or Jane Carlyle, or to have notable achievements of their own to their credit, like Elizabeth Browning, are apt to receive but scant courtesy from their husband's biographers. And perhaps this is inevitable, particularly when the biographer is a politician; for in telling the stories of public men it is difficult, without incurring the charge of mixing the trivial with the important, to pay much attention to the domesticities. Yet it is a pity that it should be so, for nothing is more humanly certain than the influence of a man's private upon his public life.

The influence of the lady whom Disraeli knew first as Mary Anne Lewis, later as Mrs. Disraeli and at last as Lady Beaconsfield, on the career of the most vivid, and to present taste the most attractive, of Victorian statesmen has always been acknowledged. Her money, though it was too readily taken for granted it was for that alone he had married her, gave a hitherto unknown sense of security to one who had an insatiable appetite for getting himself into financial embarrassments. Her unfailing care and sympathy, which were recognized even by those who were inclined to poke fun at her vagaries of speech and fantasies of dress, did much to make easier a busy, complicated and often difficult career. These things, and the de-

voted loyalty with which Disraeli responded to them, are, it is true, recorded in the pages of Monypenny and Buckle, and their briefer successors; but still it has seemed to Mr. James Sykes that there was something more to be said, a necessary emphasis to be given—that there was room for a book in which Mary Anne should be the central figure.

On the whole he may be said to have justified his contention. His book does not contain much that is not to be found elsewhere, though he has been able to clear up certain very momentous misconceptions as to the quality of the family from which his heroine sprang. It is a retelling, with slightly altered proportions, of a familiar story. It might almost have been called "Disraeli on Pantouffles." But it does present a very pleasant picture of a lady who, if a little eccentric, was both amiable and courageous.

In the matter of those famous eccentricities, Mr. Sykes is perhaps a little too solemn. Mrs. Disraeli had a reputation for saying things which startled her company, but her recorded utterances in this kind of way were harmless to modern ears. The Victorian proprieties were easily startled. Mr. Sykes is very anxious that legend should be valued as no more than legend. But sometimes a story is so characteristic that, if it is not true, it ought to be. Wanting his chapter headed "Anecdotal," his book would be the duller.

Harold M. Mro's "The Earth for Sale and Other Poems," the English edition of which (Chatto & Windus) was reviewed on this page Aug. 8, is now published in the United States by Lincoln MacVeagh, the Dial Press.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

The New Fur Coats

By ELENOR FOSTER

AMONG the furs which are in vogue for the present season, breitschwanz, which in America one calls "broadtail" or "baby lamb," is conspicuous. There are two grades of this, the finer quality which comes from Russia and the less expensive grade which comes, for the most part, from America, and which is a shaven fur. Breitschwanz is used in black, beige, pearl-gray, and a darker shade which is known as platinum, and also in white; a coat of this smooth fur usually has collar and cuffs of a soft long-haired fur, such as fox or lynx. Black is the favorite color for the older woman and beige for the younger. The modern fur coat generally follows the line of the fashionable cloth garment, and in the case of the breitschwanz can be worked to imitate exactly the cut of the latter. For instance, there is a long triple cape of black breitschwanz designed by Revillon Frères which is made precisely like a garment of velvet or broadcloth. This fur is so supple that a coat of it may have godets or circular flounces without being cumbersome. There is a lovely coat in beige broadtail in the winter collection of Revillon Frères, which has a band of beige-colored fox placed six

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or eight inches from the edge and a collar and cuffs of the same fluffy fur. Coats of pure white broadtail are used for both afternoon and evening wear. One of these designed by Max, a bit on the style of the redingote, pinches in at the waist and with godets at the sides of the skirt, is trimmed with bands of pearl-gray astrakhan and another, which was seen recently at another furrier's, intended for evening wear, dipped very noticeably at the back and was trimmed with fluffy white fox. This backward droop, by the by, is conspicuous in many of the new coats of the supplier varieties of fur, corresponding with the popular backward movement in the skirts of the new frocks.

Caracul and kolinsky are used in much the same manner as breitschwanz and, of course, are less expensive. A pale gray caracul coat with collar and cuffs of fox in the same shade which was shown in the collection of one of the grand couturiers, was very lovely garment. Nutria, which is a much heavier fur than any of those described, is very well-liked for the long coat and, like the ever-popular mink, usually has a full rolling collar and deep cuffs of the same fur. For those who cannot afford real nutria, several of the Parisian furriers are showing coats of dyed rabbit, which are an excellent imitation and which, as a matter of fact, have a lovely sheen which the real fur does not possess; but, of course, these are by no means as durable as the genuine nutria.

Sealskin Revived
The soft tan-colored fur which is the summer coat of the royal ermine makes a lovely coat, especially when trimmed with collar and cuffs of fox of the same shade. Hudson seal is very much in vogue, either with collar and cuffs of the same fur or trimmed with fox, lynx or South American skunk. As a rule, this is dyed almost jet-black, and one often sees a coat or cuffs of this with collar and cuffs of pearl-gray fox. Several of the leading furriers have revived, this season, the old-fashioned sealskin of a previous day, a shimmering bronze-brown which is really lovely. Grunwaldt has designed a beautiful coat of this fur which is made with a full back and has a high, rolling collar and deep cuffs of the same fur. And, speaking of seal, one sees in nearly every one of the best houses, coats of hair-seal, sometimes in the natural gray color with spots of white and sometimes dyed. Max has a smart sports coat of this fur in a shimmering bronze color with collar and cuffs of striped South American skunk. Gray astrakhan is another popular fur which is generally employed in a shaded effect for the long coat and is, as a rule, untrimmed. Chinchilla is used for evening wraps, but it is frightfully expensive, even more so than ermine, which is always a prime favorite for evening coats and capes. A wonderful coat of the latter fur, seen at the shop of Revillon Frères had a deep collar and full cuffs of fine Russian sable, and the same furrier has a long cape of the same spotted fur, beautifully worked with a narrow band made by laying the tails of the animals close together, which goes entirely around the garment an inch or two from the edge. This firm, by the by, has the finest collection of Russian sables in the world and included in their collection of fur garments are seven coats of this almost priceless fur, ranging in prices from \$25,000 to \$35,000 each.

Several of the dressmakers showed in their winter collections short fur jackets worn with tulle or velvet skirts, but these, it is understood, have not been a success. Short coats of deerkin, shaven goat or pony, are, however, always in demand by the athletic girl who goes in for outdoor sports. One of these seen at Heits was in a shadowed tan ponyskin with a collar of spotted, long-haired yellow fur. Long coats of pony or goat-skin are often dyed in leopard-skin patterns or in shaded stripes with collars of long-haired fur of contrasting color, and are appropriate

for motorizing or general country wear. Fitch is also used for this type of coat, and one of these which was seen the other day at Wells, made with a full collar and cuffs of the same fur and cut in shallow scallops around the edge, was very attractive.

Supple Lines Date the Models
These coats are cut on straight, plain lines and the only difference from those of last year lies in the cut of the collar and the cuffs or the fullness on the lower part of the sleeve. As a rule, the collar of short-haired fur—seal, mink, nutria, ermine and the like—is made very full and stands quite high at the back. Collars of caracul or broadtail, however, often show the influence of the popular kerchief and are pointed at the back and knotted at the side or front in two perky little dog's ears. The long shawl collar is also sometimes seen in the shorter haired furs. There is a great variety in the cuffs of these fur garments. Sometimes they are deep and pointed, sometimes they consist of a band about the wrist or just below the elbow, sometimes they are in the form of a band placed vertically on the outside seam, and sometimes they are not cuffs at all but a very full lower sleeve made tight about the wrist, which because of its shape is known as the "melon sleeve."

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Fur-lined coats of tweed or broadcloth are being shown by many of



Studios Lorette
Coat of White Broadtail Trimmed
With Gray Astrakhan, From
Furriers Max, Paris.

the leading houses and it takes a very discerning eye to distinguish these from coats with cloth or silk linings, for they are quite a different proposition from the bulky, unwieldy, fur-lined garments of other days. The fur used for lining is, for the most part, dyed rabbit, which is often used for the collar and cuffs as well. A black velvet coat lined with white rabbit with high full collar and deep-pointed cuffs of the same fur is just about as smart and elegant a garment as one could find "in a Sabbath day's journey."

Fashion Nuggets

Brocaille mahorjor, a cloth woven of pure 18-karat gold thread, is worked up into shawls and scarves for both dressy afternoon and dinner wear.

Very chic just now are blouses of metal and velvets; they are worn with skirts of satin or velvet.

Shoes, hats and bags to match are included in the smart tweed ensembles.

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Informal and Formal—New and Very New

A FOOTBALL game is the place to see smart sports clothes. Radiant faces glow beneath soiled felt hats. Back views of feminine headgear are fascinating also; for the part of the hat that is hidden when are worn the huge fur collars in vogue this winter, is the object of the milliner's zealous attention. One sees pirate hats with wide rippling brims behind and hats cut away from the forehead and down in the back to a sharp V. One sees, also, cuff styles exploited and intricate detail in the form of satin bows, accenting the note on a smart hat.

All stylists agree that a hat this season must give the effect of being worn far back on the head in versions not unlike the little flapper bonnet. To achieve this end, however, the law of contrasts is used by having scooped sides and all draped lines and lengthened edges centered to the back of the head. Naturally, materials allowing this treatment are very soft, such as soiled felt, plain or trimmed with transparent velvet, and velvet itself for draped turbans. On these snug hats very often the only trimming is shirred bands of the same material.

New Lines
The difference in the lines of these new hats intrigues some women and displeases others. On examining the hats closely, however, one must admit that the long draped effect is thoroughly in accordance with the season's styles both in dresses and coats. Furthermore, for the many women bent on achieving a coiffure, the fluted ruffle or the long, drooping ears conceal an unsightly neck line. Due, perhaps, to the fact that shoes, bags, scarves, sports handkerchiefs, not to mention frocks, are so colorful, smart women match their hats to their coats, not to their frocks as was formerly the case. This fashion, by the way, is one followed in Paris by women who patronize such houses as Patou and Lanvin. There, of course, the complete ensemble of matching hat and coat together with the frock, the color note of which is sometimes introduced on the hat, may be purchased together. Now that department stores have individual shops where costumes of a type are assembled and displayed with their matching accessories, ensembles are as easily purchased as in the great houses of Paris.

Informality Persists
Sport ensembles, as a rule, are informal, contrary to the rumors that even they have a note of formality. A football game brings out all types of women. Of course, there is always the girl in fur and chiffon. Then, too, when a dance or tea follows a game, outfits are still more elaborate as in velvet suits with satin blouses or velvet and chiffon frocks. Nevertheless, the dominant note is simplicity.

The hats that accompany the sports outfits are usually simple. They are fashioned of plain felt or felt trimmed with a matching fabric of crepe-de-chine or velvet. Sometimes when the hat is tucked intricately, the only trimming is a crystal ornament. Sport pin-wheels of feathers supply a touch of color to a dark hat. The newest fashion in hats that are worn with fur coats is to have the hat trimmed with an intricate, fur-lined garment of fur. This fashion will become more evident as the winter goes on, since already hatter's plush is used and the soft felt fur, pony, broadtail, Persian lamb and caracul, are not very different from that.

Tweed and Tricot
It seems as though tweed had been discovered this season for the first time, so much is it used. Sturdy enough for shoes and bags and decorative enough for hats, nevertheless it serves still another use. A snug travel hat is of a tweed felt body in Oxford coloring. This tweed felt is the very newest novelty in felt. The hat itself has an interesting crown seamed in radiating spokes. The brim comes to a sharp point in front and dips in a second one on the right side.

Wool tricot, another novelty fabric

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this fall, lends itself admirably to draping for both skullcaps and turbans. Satin, feathers, and velvet combine well with this material, although a great many models show the wool tricot by itself in rich colors. Par-



A Smart Model for Formal Wear is This Chapeau of Brilliant Blue Velvet, Featuring Shirred Bands and Matched in the Accompanying Bag.

ticularly effective is a turban draped of two colors in wool tricot; beige and wood-brown or royal-blue and gray, for example. When tricot was first utilized as a foundation turban for the tiny flower hat there was only wool tricot, but since then French manufacturers have developed tricot with various yarns with metal, all metal, and metal and floss.

Evening Caps
The hat that is neither dashingly buccaneer nor demurely puritan but is, instead, a snug helmet, rounded over the ears, is duplicated in velvet for evening wear. Sometimes the ear flaps are pointed but nearly always they scintillate with their sequins or beads. The evening cap is displayed in many models. In popularity and style appeal it parallels the tiny dinner jacket. So elaborate are evening wraps and frocks, more elaborate than many winters have seen, that a gleaming, sophisticated cap seems the crowning touch to an evening costume. Whereas the velvet caps even in pastel and white with lapels of crystals and beads are often deftly taken off at dinner and theaters with an almost imperceptible movement, other caps are designed to be worn the entire evening.

Evening caps for the most theatrical attire are of gold and silver leather made in sections outlined in black. The effect achieved is exceedingly modernistic.

Other caps glitter with sequins, particularly brilliant with black frocks. More unusual caps featured by Paris designers simulate coiffures, as is seen in one of the illustrations. One extremely sophisticated coiffure with set, undulating waves, is fashioned of deep gold braid. Another demure headress has the hair parted in the middle and drawn to a knot low on the neck. This formal cap is of silver tulle stitched all over in silver. A version of similar style has the braids over each ear.

"Wigs," as evening caps simulating coiffures are called, are by far

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Captain Molyneux on Current Modes

By LILLIAN E. PRUSSING

FROM active military service to the gentle art of designing dresses is a long step; yet this step was taken by Capt. Edward H. Molyneux, M. C., formerly in His Majesty's service with the Allies in the late war. After the armistice, Captain Molyneux elected to follow his métier and establish his right to the prestige which he now enjoys among the couturiers of Paris. As a member of the Duke of Wellington's regiment, Captain Molyneux made a gallant record.

He arrived lately in New York, not, as he says, for business, but to spend a restful holiday with friends. He had promised himself, he declares, not to "talk shop," but he had barely landed when the style of American women inspired him to express his views.

He had but entered his hotel, one of the most fashionable in Manhattan, on a Friday noon, when his attention was attracted by the crowd of well-dressed women. To use his own words: "I was simply amazed at the chic of Americans. These casual lunchers were not on parade, and there was no special occasion; they were just dropping in at a shop for shopping, or whatever. But they were all worth-while, speaking fashion-wise, individual, smart and dressed in exceptionally good taste."

Regards Dress as a Fine Art

Captain Molyneux defined chic as "the correct dress for every occasion," and was keen to emphasize the point that this is not necessarily a matter of cost but of a fine sense of proportion. "A woman should never be dominated by her dress," he said, "but through it her personality should be definitely expressed." It is a grave mistake, he feels, to treat the matter of dress frivolously. It should be given careful attention, and he asserts every woman should study to make the best of her appearance.

"American women in Paris," Captain Molyneux said, "are delightful and almost, though not quite, as chic as the soignée Parisienne. For with a French woman," he continued, "chic is intuitive, and she never loses sight of its importance, never treats her appearance casually."

"The women of my own country, though at one time perhaps too indifferent to the subject of dress, are changing to a more modern viewpoint, and the smart women of London are among the smartest and the most distinguished in the world."

Particular Tendencies

Captain Molyneux consented to make some definite statements regarding the mode of the season and to prophesy for the immediate future. His one adverse criticism of American women in general—though he excepted particular cases and the most fastidious individuals—was

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THE HOME FORUM

Excellent Fellows, Both

"I ALWAYS get the better when I argue alone," said Oliver Goldsmith, and in arguing for the dual virtues of George Primrose and Oliver Goldsmith, I shall follow his example.

To start this one-handed argument, I shall say, "What an excellent fellow was Oliver Goldsmith," and then I shall follow that by saying, "Indeed, what an excellent fellow was George Primrose."

That is enough, I shall begin at once to prove them both excellent fellows, and in the end I shall certainly get the better.

Oliver Goldsmith is said to have written these lines into the "Vicar of Wakefield," but later to have taken them out: (I think it is a pity, for they are so truly Oliver and George too; judge for yourself.)—When I was a young man, being anxious to distinguish myself, I was perpetually starting new propositions. How truly in this has he described the charming errand of them both.

He decides, after a more or less unsatisfactory attempt at securing an education at home, to finish it abroad. Consequently, after many hindrances are removed or surmounted, he sets forth; but here he does not get far, for a cessation of his strange and fanciful experiences, nor a maintenance sufficient to enable him to carry on his work as he would like to do. None of these things came to pass. If they had, where would have been George Primrose?

More adventures come upon him. Experiences multiply, strange happenings drive him from place to place. Pursuing his studies, adding richly to his store of knowledge and laying up for himself treasures from which he will later draw for himself and for us, he finds himself in amusing and uncomfortable situations.

A fortnight in prison under mistaken charges, a little more or less friend who generously, but imprudently, spends on some bulbs for his uncle, ending with "one clean shirt and next to no money"; six months of comparative quiet at Padua followed by a brief time as a tutor to a "stingy" pupil, whose one known trait is enough to assure us that our free-pursued adventurer will not be long in that place.

Then a more congenial occupation presents itself. Once more he is on foot, going gayly from place to place, playing his flute to earn his bread and butter.

What an excellent fellow he is, as I have said before. More or less, I think, indeed, when Oliver Goldsmith comes home as George Primrose how we shall enjoy these adventures with him!

It is said that these experiences are often colored and tinted to suit the occasion, and that when the poet recites his vicissitudes in a congenial company they glow in lurid color and vivid detail, and the spots where color or romance are lacking are colored and tinted to make them contrast or blend as the case may be. True, no doubt. But then what would you have? A sober

troubadour, a drab story-teller? Do you wish your facts served upon a wooden platter? Turn to your historians for facts and not to an Irish poet!

Let him imagine a bit if he will. True, he brings together in conversation, as if it actually happened in good faith, Voltaire, who was in Switzerland, and Diderot, at that date in Paris, with Fontenelle, whose age, ninety-eight years, would have made the part he is said to have played a miracle of fantastic proportions. Even so, we scarcely have the heart to blame him for wishing to add a bright bit to the dull facts. Other before him (as well as since) have been known to embellish the tapestry of history with the silken threads of fancy or the sheen of poetry.

He is a good fellow, this George Primrose, or, if you will, Oliver Goldsmith, whichever you wish to call him, he is equally droll and delightful to the fagged ear on a winter evening. Let us not examine too closely the hack work which was the choice of necessity and not of his muse. He plays a little prank now and then to lighten the tediousness of it, but we are laughing with him when he does it.

If we scare him away we shall miss him in our daily conversation. He is the first said, "The jests of the rich are successful," and we quote him when we say we "took a long farewell"; how could it be better expressed? Those who "came to scoff" and "remained to pray"—those who first laughed at poor George, or poor Oliver, both in the tale and in the man's career, often remained to breathe a prayer that God would be kind to him who never knowingly hurt any man.

How free is his humor today. His humor and dialogue, dressed in the garb of the present day, would be at home in a hundred situations which we can name offhand. There is nothing old in George Primrose, and nothing new in Whang, poor fellow. We are constantly laughing, weeping, cheering them, suffering embarrassment at their failures and thrown into the depths of chagrin at their very modern mistakes.

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How free is his humor today. His humor and dialogue, dressed in the garb of the present day, would be at home in a hundred situations which we can name offhand. There is nothing old in George Primrose, and nothing new in Whang, poor fellow. We are constantly laughing, weeping, cheering them, suffering embarrassment at their failures and thrown into the depths of chagrin at their very modern mistakes.

The Forest Mother

On a May Day when all the world was green and gold and all the sky was gold and blue, Little Guy of Godolphin, the great hunter's son, went alone to the Wood that is called Enchanted.

He had not meant to go there. He had run out of the castle gates to catch a gay feather that was blowing about in the wind; then he had chased a butterfly that flew on and on just out of reach; next it was a bird with crimson wings that he had followed; and then all at once, there was the Wood.

He did not even know that it was an Enchanted Wood, but no sooner had he seen it than he wanted to go in. He was not afraid. He was not afraid of anything, and nothing was afraid of him. As soon as he was in the Wood all the little wild folk came flying or running to peep down from the trees or out of the thicket to see him.

The robin was the first to spy him, and the robin told the wood-thrush: "See here! See here! Little Guy of Godolphin who loves all the birds has come."

The thrush told a hare, and the hare told a squirrel, and the squirrel told the fox, and then all at once, there was the Wood.

"Good news! Good news! Little Guy of Godolphin who loves all the birds and animals has come."

"The white doe must hear of this," said the fox, and he ran without stopping to draw breath till he found her feeding upon green grass in a far-away place with all other deer.

"Have you heard the news?" he cried.

"Little Guy of Godolphin, the hunter's son, has come alone to the Enchanted Wood."

Then the white doe hurried away to the Wood as swiftly as if her feet were shod with quicksilver. The child had not even made up his mind about the way he should go before she came in sight of him. And when he sat down on a mossy stone to eat a honey-cake that he had brought from home in his pocket, she went softly and lay down beside him.

He was not startled to see her for he had heard of deer, does and fawns and of their great stags, too, ever since he could remember; and besides, he thought of all animals as pets. The doe had scarcely settled herself before he was stroking her head and offering her honey-cake.

He had not been afraid when he was alone, but it was when he had a friend in the Wood, and when by and by, the doe got up and started away, he followed close at her heels. Already he had begun to think that she belonged to him and he called to tell her that she should have more honey-cake when they got home.

Every now and then the doe looked back at him to see if he were coming, and once, when he started toward a lake that lay like a bright jewel in the sun, she sprang between him and the water and would not let him pass.

"See, the child has found a forest mother," said the little wild folk who watched them. "Now perhaps he will live with us." And they began to plan for him.

"He must learn to climb," said a squirrel, "for that is the greatest accomplishment."

"If he lives in the Wood he must know how to leap and to hide, but I shall see to that," said the hare.

"I shall teach him to run," said the fox. "No one can do that so well as I."

But while they talked, the white doe kept steadily on her way. The other wild folk meant well, but after all, it was she who had charge of the child. And, as for Little Guy of Godolphin, he did not understand what was being said. All the sounds of the Wood were like one great song to him. He followed her wherever she went and thought that he was taking care of her.—MAUD LINDSAY, in "The Choosing Book."



Yellow Eyes. From a Drypoint by Miss Winifred Austen.

Yellow Eyes

Winifred Austen's most recent prints, and shows how faithful she is to her favorite motif—birds in flight. She almost invariably introduces a new feature in each new print, views the birds from a different angle, or at a greater or lesser distance. Thus there are fewer birds in the one we reproduce than in most of her previous prints. On the other hand, the individual birds have been depicted at closer quarters and loom larger in the picture. This has entailed a more intimate study of details which again endows the birds with added interest—so much so in fact that at least one of them, if it is a larger scale, would make a delightful picture by itself. But the quartet, no doubt, makes an even better one and fills the plate in an effective manner.

They are such attractive little fellows, with their short, fan-shaped tails, their black-and-white coats, their plump, stumpy bodies, and their short, lumpy heads. Water, sky, and reeds form an admirable setting, making the scene a veritable little corner of nature.

Both in craftsmanship and execution the print ranks high among Miss Austen's plates, which now constitute a large and much-valued collection.

Faithful Over a Few Things

I know if He had asked a big thing
You would have done it.
But what He asked, you would not do
Because it was so small.
And yet, it was the one thing
You could have done
To prove your love.

When Elijah said to Naaman,—
"Wash and be clean!"
Naaman was wroth, because
It was such a simple thing.
When Jesus said to his disciples
"Watch with me one hour,"
They slept. It seemed too little.

I know you love Him in your way,
But yours is not His way.
If you would do a thing for another
You must do it His way.
Else what you do is naught.
When you love Him enough
You will prove it—in little things.

G. JOHN.

A Grown-Up Child

Maria Edgeworth loved children. Like Lewis Carroll, she drew them all to her, laughed with them, wrote for them. Children were the critics of her books—especially her own brothers and sisters, who made themselves into a regular Children's Jury. And what a delightful grown-up child she was herself, with a youthfulness that never left her. Invited to a dinner party, at which she was the guest of honor, she was discovered in the back kitchen with the children, looking at their rabbits. Always she was the most modest of authors. When the great ones of the literary world gathered round her, she thought it was her father who had come to see—the father who encouraged her to write, and set her the first essay of her pen—the subject being "Generosity." "A very fine essay," said her critic, "but where's the Generosity?" That subject had been entirely left out by the author, whose pen had somewhat wandered. But the generosity was there—what need to write about it? She gave away much that her pen

earned for her, some to her sisters, some for "surprise" presents to her friends here and there and everywhere—which disconcerted them somewhat, let it be confessed. It was just what a generous child might do, who loved "surprises"—a "fairly good mother," full of kindness. Nor was she kind only to her friends, but to all who needed her benevolence. In Ireland, her early beloved home, and the scene of many of her novels, her name was enough to welcome her. In the time of hardship she and her family worked day and night for the people, and gifts came in showers from her books and loved her name. Even from far-away Boston, the children sent barrels of rice and flour. "To Miss Edgeworth, for her Poor," and the porters who carried up the things refused to take anything for doing it. Wherever she went her name was loved, her books read, and they are still read, for like her, they are full of humanity.

"МАЛОЕ СВЯТАЯ СВЯТЫХ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ОДИНАДЦАТОЙ главе книги Писания находится обетование, данное Богом устами Его пророка, обетование, которое содержит в себе благо для каждого из детей Божиих во всякое время: "Не Я буду для них как-либо малое святое святых в тех землях, куда они идут." Малое святое святых—некое безопасное место пребывания, куда ни один враг не может вторгнуться силой, некое убежище, обетование спасения и крестное покровительство Божественной Любви.

Вопросу подобно убежище является настоятельная необходимость для всего человечества среди обременяющих и возмущающих условий жизни наших дней; и истина, открытая Mary Baker Eddy в основном руководстве Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," поставила это "малое святое святых" в пределах достижения всех, кто желает войти в него.

Важнейшее научное убеждение является то, что пророки и Христос Биссу говорили истину; но не смотря на это человечество ограничилось со всех сторон неверием к тому, что Божие обетование может быть выведено на zero (нуль). Однако, если обетование это истинно, то оно должно быть исполнено, и оно не может быть исполнено, если не будет признано, что Божие обетование—это не только обетование, но и реальность, и восприятие доброй мысли возмущает отрицательные взгляды на будущее спасение от греха, болезни и смерти.

Христианская Наука доказала, однако, что обетование Божие действительно может быть осуществлено в наших повседневных переживаниях, и что во время затруднений можно войти и воспользоваться "малым святым святых." Что-бы воспользоваться этим убежищем мы должны прежде всего иметь реальное желание видеть Бога; и ницый должен помнить слова, находящиеся в послании к Евреям, "Наблюдайте, чтобы прохителся Я Бог, верю, что он есть, и что он возводит тех, кто старательно ищет его."

Ученики Иисуса испытали сладостную безопасность этого "малого святого святых." Ссылаясь на их переживания, Mrs. Eddy писала в "Retrospection and Introspection" (стр. 91), "Когда он был с ними, то райское судно становилось святым святых, а пустыня—защитной стеной, возмущающей доверие от Божия обетования." В силу этого мы понимаем, что то был Христос, Истина, духовная идея, которую представлял Иисус, и которая доставляла это блаженное чувство мира и безопасности другим; так как мы знаем, что научение поучений Христианской Науки, что этот Христос, Истина возведет для того, чтобы исполнить и спасти.

На стр. 333 "Science and Health" Mrs. Eddy говорит: "Из поколения в поколение, как прежде Христианской эры, так и после нее, Христос, как духовная идея—отражение Божие—приходит к известному меру силы и посредства ко всем, готовым воспринять Христа, Истину." И если мы хотим подготовиться к восприятию Истины, то мы должны заставить себя приобрести некоторые познания в Божие и человеческое, сотворенное по Его образу и подобию, путем изучения Библии и основного руководства Христианской Науки. Это познание Соломоном ценно выше рубина и золота, уверяя, что оно должно быть "источником жизни" для того, кто обладает им. Оно является тем познанием, которое открывает дверь "малого святого святых," так как оно учит нас познавать Бога, как бесконечную Любовь, как Божественный Разум, как единственного законодателя, и показывает нам, что это не нехотелый вид является некоей несправедливостью, которой не должно ни бояться, ни повиноваться. Это открывает факт, что человек, как Божий идол, отражает бесконечную Любовь, Божественный Разум, и что поступая так, он является как живым идиолом—отражением в зеркале. Божья и

Bear Creek Canyon

My eyes with you can never be
satiate—
Miles upon miles of unmeasured hills
That guard the canyon
Nor can I ever tire of the gray creek
Rushing and tumbling over boulders,
Singing as it goes.

On—on—on—curves the road.
In a breathless wonder
The panorama unfolds.
See! at a turn—
The plains—the plains—unroll
In vague tints that are like
A mirage of the sea!

Soon—we are out of the canyon.
Regretfully
We look back.
We great hills
Recede into blue dreams.
O! magical land!

The Vine

Vine of Wistaria,
Full of shadows
With leaves thick,
Dark in the darkness,
Trellised, interlarded,
Vine of fragrance,
Drooping with pointed clusters,
Blossomed purple—
The boughs of the vine are heavy;
They sing down—down—
In the darkness—
With weighted fragrance.

—HELEN HOTT, in "Apples Here in My Basket."

The "little sanctuary"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE eleventh chapter of the book of Ezekiel we find a promise made by God through the mouth of His prophet, a promise which holds good for all time to every one of God's children: "Yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come." A "little sanctuary"—a safe abiding place, into which no enemy can force an entrance, a refuge walled and roofed by divine Love.

Surely such a refuge is an urgent necessity for all mankind amid the rush and turmoil of present-day conditions; and the truth found in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has placed this sanctuary within the reach of all who desire to enter it.

Every earnest Bible student believes that the prophets and Christ Jesus spoke the truth; but, in spite of this, mankind has limited itself on all sides by disbelief that God's promises can be fulfilled in experience. Yet, if these promises mean nothing to mankind, the prophets, and Jesus as well, must have been making mere empty statements; and to accept such a thought would surely wipe out all hope of salvation from sin, sickness, and death. Christian Science has proved, however, that the Bible promises can actually be realized in our experience today, and that the "little sanctuary" can be entered and used in time of trouble. In order to avail ourselves of this refuge there must be first an earnest desire to seek God; and the seeker must remember the words in the epistle to the Hebrews: "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

The disciples of Jesus tasted the sweet safety of this "little sanctuary." Referring to their experience in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 91), Mrs. Eddy has written, "When he was with them, a fishing-boat became a sanctuary, and the solitude was peopled with holy messages from the All-Father." By this we understand that it was the Christ, Jesus, the spiritual idea of God, which Jesus represented, that brought this blessed sense of peace and security to others; for we learn through the teachings of Christian Science that this Christ, Truth, is ever present to heal and to save.

On page 333 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the

spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth." And if we would be prepared to receive Truth, we must set ourselves to gain an understanding of God and of man made in His image and likeness, through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. This understanding Solomon valued above rubies and gold, declaring it to be a "wellspring of life" to him who has it. It is this understanding which opens the door of the "little sanctuary," for it teaches us to know God as Infinite Love, divine Mind, the only lawgiver, and shows us that evil in all its phases is an unreality, to be neither feared nor obeyed. It unfolds the fact that man as God's idea reflects infinite Love, divine Mind, and that in doing so he possesses dominion over the would-be masters, sin and disease. As these wonderful truths become impressed upon thought, one finds himself depending more and more upon God for help and guidance; and the "little sanctuary" becomes to him an established fact. For consciousness is flooded with the light of Christ, Truth. Should the suggestions of sickness, sin, discouragement, or any other false belief come to thought, one can put his spiritual understanding to practical use by turning instantly to God, whom he has learned to know as infinite Love or divine Mind.

So today the fishing boat, the office, the shop, the home, may be to us as a "little sanctuary"; or should our work take us into great places of confluence, even these will be "peopled with holy messages from the All-Father." Moreover, as we advance in spiritual understanding it becomes unnecessary to open the door leading into the sanctuary, for spiritualized thought holds it ever open. Storms of error may rage without, but they cannot cross the threshold; and we may abide safely in the "little sanctuary" until they pass away. And the time will come when it shall be no more a case of entering our refuge, for we shall be conscious that we are always there since nothing can separate us from God, good.

Surely such a prize as this is worth striving for! How we strive for worldly success! We put all our heart and energy into bringing about some desirable material condition. We work unceasingly to perfect ourselves in some human accomplishment. How much more should we strive to understand God! For this understanding not only blesses the one who has it, but pours its holy influence upon all with whom one has to do, thus drawing others to seek the Christ, Truth, for themselves.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

King of the Levee

It is an old, old game, Louisiana grandmothers and grandfathers have played it. And their grandparents before them had taught them how. Tiny children, too tiny, almost, to run, play it, stumbling and laughing over the green, damp turf of the levee. Boys and girls in their teens play it, racing with each other in the cool of the evenings.

Back of the levee is the road, and back of the road, the straight road are scattered at intervals old plantation houses, gray and gabled. From them for many years children have come out to run across the dusty road and play "King of the Levee." The high, steep, grass-covered levee plays an important part in the lot of every Louisiana. Without it, their beloved old homes would not be there. The sweeping lawns in front of them would be under a foaming, swirling mass of muddy water from the great Mississippi. The whole it, they could not live so near to the ever-changing river, or hear the steamboats whistle as they pass in the evening.

DAILY FEATURES

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ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover Starts Right In

THE universal approval which Herbert Hoover's decision to visit South America has received in both the Latin-American and domestic press has already made it evident that the trip is one of the wisest moves he could have made in the strengthening of inter-American relations. Probably it is possible to go further and say that the trip will mark a milestone in the history of the foreign relations of the United States—a milestone indicating the definite end of a period when the markets and raw materials of the United States can be considered sufficient for the prosperity of this country and its relations with the rest of the world materially and politically unimportant.

Actually this period of isolation was ended some time ago, but not all have admitted it. The Hoover trip now definitely and officially calls attention to the fact that the United States has about \$15,000,000,000 invested in foreign countries which are dependent upon amicable and stable conditions there and that it also sells about 10 per cent of its goods to foreign countries—an indispensable margin between profit and loss, between prosperity and its opposite, which if wiped out would throw about 10,000,000 people out of work.

Finally Mr. Hoover's trip officially and emphatically calls the attention of the people of the United States to the importance of this Nation's relations with its southern neighbors. These neighbors live in a vast continent threaded by rivers as large and navigable as those of the United States, covered with valuable timber, fertile pampas, and containing some of the most important mineral deposits in the world. For the development of this continent, capital is necessary. The United States has already supplied much of that capital and will continue increasingly to supply it. The South American continent produces raw materials which because of climatic and geographic differences are needed by the United States. On the other hand, its scanty population has not yet developed factories to supply their machinery and automobiles and clothing and most of the manufactured articles which civilized peoples require. The United States supplies this need. Of recent years the United States has been supplying it to such extent that it has pushed Great Britain and Germany out of the leading positions they held in the Latin-American markets.

However, the growing commercial and financial intercourse in the United States with Latin America has not been accompanied by equally progressive political relations. Mr. Hoover is one who recognizes this. During the difficulties with Mexico and the early intervention in Nicaragua two years ago he was known to be the chief champion in the Cabinet for more amicable relations with these countries.

Mr. Hoover's trip will not be merely a tribute to the Nation's Latin-American neighbors—although this is important. It will give him an opportunity to know first hand the only continent which he has never before visited. Of course, he will see relatively little of that vast continent during the round of official receptions and welcomes which he must submit to in each capital. But Mr. Hoover already has a better "textbook" knowledge of South America than almost anyone else who goes there, so that one of the most valuable results of the trip will be in the people he meets.

Not the least important result of the trip, however, will be the attention which Mr. Hoover will direct to Latin America. He will do for the continent of South America what Mr. Coolidge did for Cuba and the Pan-American Conference last winter. But since he will be away two months, instead of one week, he will do it in much larger degree. With him will go a corps of newspaper correspondents and camera men who will convey to the public in the United States every possible scrap of information about the places and personalities Mr. Hoover visits. It should be a great education for the North American public—and rather a needed one, for hitherto Latin-American events have not been "news," and probably 5000 to 6000 words are cabled nightly to the papers of South America compared with 300 to 400 words of Latin-American news cabled to the United States.

Mr. Hoover's trip undoubtedly means that during the next four years the United States is to follow a policy of friendly and cordial co-operation with the twenty republics whose people have been so critical of and sometimes bitter against the United States.

Boston's New Terminal

WITH the dedication of the new North Station, Boston takes its place among the large cities which within recent years have acquired new and dignified rail terminals to welcome travelers to their midst. Replacing the rambling group of buildings which has served for a generation as the terminus of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the new terminal not only is a distinctive addition to the section of the city in which it is located, but also represents the culminating step in the rehabilitation of the railroad, which has been progressing steadily

from a position of financial insolvency to one of stability.

Imposing railway terminals are a source of satisfaction alike to the railway companies and to the communities benefiting by them. It once was a maxim among travelers that "you can't judge a town by the station," but that slogan is losing its potency, as attractive station buildings increase in number. Even though they do not, in themselves, produce additional business, the pride which the railroad officers and employees take in such edifices, and which is generously shared by the community as well, makes them eminently fitting as monuments to the confidence which rail managers have in the continued public appreciation of the railways.

The Women for Defense!

THE victory of Herbert Hoover was made possible in a considerable measure by the votes of millions of women, many of whom had never before seen a ballot box or a voting booth. The women of the Nation have reason to be proud of their achievements on election day. In the first place, they voted. In the second place, as the election returns indicate, they voted predominantly for the winner. Indeed, it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Hoover's remarkable strength in the battle of the ballots was due largely to the interest of the women in the issues of the campaign.

What were the issues which thus particularly appealed to the women of the United States? In the first place, and of the greatest importance, was prohibition. Women have long been among the most valiant crusaders in behalf of temperance. Years before constitutional prohibition was taken seriously by the legislators in Washington, the women of the land were meeting in conference on the ways and means to achieve that end. When finally prohibition was written into the Constitution, these women refused to stand idly by. They voted for Herbert Hoover because they wanted to see the Eighteenth Amendment enforced. They wanted to sound a tocsin in defense of the law of the land.

In the next place was the fact that the women of America recognized in Mr. Hoover's candidacy the embodiment of those ideals germane to the home life of the United States. They desired to throw about their own home, and the homes of their friends and neighbors, the safeguarding influences of an administration piloted by a man so keenly awake to the cultural uniqueness of home and family life.

In the third place was Mr. Hoover's broad humanitarianism. They remembered his war service and his manifold activities in behalf of the bereaved and destitute. They remembered his marvelous relief work in connection with the Mississippi flood disaster.

Finally, was Mr. Hoover's cosmopolitanism. They voted for the Republican candidate because of his wide experience, because of his many and varied contacts with peoples and races, near and far. They wanted their ballots to register their own broad outlook on world affairs.

The Future of Party Government

ROLLINS COLLEGE, at Winter Park, Fla., which, as Daniel Webster said of Dartmouth in its earlier days, "is a little college, but there are those that love it," announces that it will hold in the period of March 25 to 29 an Institute of Statesmanship, a substantial endowment for which has been obtained through the generosity of former Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y. This institute will differ from those which have been held at Williams College, at the University of Virginia, and the Universities of Los Angeles and Washington, in that it will discuss but one topic each year, giving to that topic intensive study for the five days of the institute. It is quite apparent that Hamilton Holt, its president, is not afraid of controversial topics, as he announces for the initial meeting next March the discussion of the future of party government in the United States. He further says that a council, composed of eminent leaders in various fields of thought and action, will be invited to direct the policy of the institute, while academic experts and men of practical affairs will thresh out in round-table groups the technical aspects of their individual fields of interest.

It may be a mere coincidence that this year, of all years, a southern college whose president, if we are not mistaken, took strenuous sides in the support of the recent Democratic presidential ticket, is about to stage a discussion of party government. The topic, of course, has extraordinary contemporary interest. And its discussion in such an environment, if not confined too wholly to southern speakers, ought to attract national attention.

Rollins College, some of the progressive features of which have been set forth in the Monitor before, has already achieved a reputation for intellectual freedom, and a certain measure of audacity. In adding one more to the many institutes of politics which are growing up in the United States, it ought to attract to itself further favorable public attention.

The Long View of the New China

CHINA, it has been accurately stated, cannot be expected to pass from the feudal conditions of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the modern, industrial, national state of the twentieth century at one leap. Such a transition, which is now under way, is difficult in the extreme, but in the words of George E. Sokolsky, who has been for many years a United States correspondent in China, "China cannot fall because time and the necessities of mankind will not permit it to fail." The Chinese problem is so complicated, presents such conflicting difficulties and to many seems so strange, that it is not easy to delve to its bottom and discover the true currents running steadily, even if slowly, beneath the surface of froth and foam.

The "problem of China" is, fundamentally, that of fitting an anachronistic grouping of peoples into the modern world. Education, politics, economics and all the other phases of the modern world enter into it. The missionary and

philanthropist are apt to pay most attention to the evangelization of the Chinese and the betterment of their social conditions, ignoring other equally vital points of view. The banker looks at China principally from the banker's standpoint, and so fails to obtain a truly comprehensive vision. The statesman thinks in terms of diplomacy and the railway builder in terms of good communications. "The necessities of mankind" demand that China stabilize itself and take its rightful place in the world. The world needs China.

There is an inclination in many quarters to look at China entirely from the Chinese standpoint, to let sympathy run away with good sense. It is only natural that the American is inclined to look at China from the American viewpoint, the Briton from the British, the Frenchman from the French and the Russian from the Russian. Such views are myopic. There is a broader visioned outlook. Instead of looking at China as China, it should be looked at as one of the sisterhood of nations which go to make up the world. And such a sisterhood involves yielding as well as taking; co-operation from all sides rather than domination from one or two. But it does not mean always yielding, any more than it means always seeking to dominate.

If, then, there must be a process of give and take, it is necessary to set up some criterion, to adhere to some ideal which will determine when to move in the one direction and when in the other. That criterion, from the broadest point of view, is the good of the world. The good of the world as a whole means, ultimately, the best good for China, as of all other parts of the world. Policy toward China should be determined in Washington, in London, in Nanking and elsewhere from the standpoint of whether this or that particular solution of a particular problem will accomplish most in fitting ancient China into the modern world.

Copywriters—and Others

IT SEEMS we may need to reconstruct our notions of how modern writers are made. Two well-known critics of contemporary events have expressed their opinion that in the future American writers will be recruited, no longer from the ranks of newspaper men, as traditionally, but from writers of advertisements.

In his paper, called "Business Men of Letters," in the current Scribner's, Gerald Carson, himself a young advertising man, discusses his associates and the possible effect of their training upon the writing of literature. In order not to startle us over much with the above theory, he assures us at the outset that these copywriters did not begin their careers by tossing off clever skits on soap and sealing wax, electric waffle irons or authentic Queen Anne armchairs. No; more often than not they were originally what the man in the street knows as "real" writers. Moreover, the plain fact may be that they discovered in the nick of time that, while the budding novelist may conceivably find it beyond his power to pay both his grocer's and his tailor's bills in the same month, the writer of advertisements is deftly passing out neatly inscribed checks with both hands.

There is no need, perhaps, to be shocked at the spectacle of the advertising business in the rôle of a training school for writers. Copywriters are not necessarily so different from the rest of the world; as a matter of fact, they are saved automatically from one of the great temptations besetting other writers. For in the nature of things they may not be diffuse. They may not use three words where one will do. They must be brief, terse and arresting. What if they are forbidden to act as critics of what they see about them? It is given to them to handle raw materials, and the manner in which they do so may suggest that of the poet, the novelist or the philosopher.

There would seem, then, to be no reason why a copywriter who began as a writer of novels or biographies should not turn writer again, once the bills of the tradespeople are paid. Even persons who care most deeply to preserve the highest ideals of the writing craft may admit that such a man has acquired new skill through his temporary alliance with those who sell oil heaters or real estate or world cruises. If, indeed, he has learned the invaluable lesson of brevity, the reading public should give grateful thanks.

Random Ramblings

One of the interesting results connected with Florida going for President-elect Hoover is that it has also become a two-party state, entitling the Republican Party to hold a primary in 1930 for the first time in history.

Mr. Hoover's coming visit to South America makes one wonder if world peace would not be brought nearer if the heads of government of leading nations were to exchange visits every once in a while.

And now they have an instrument to detect any deviation of a radio-casting station from its allotted wavelength. "What are the wild waves saying" apparently is no longer a secret.

That Rhodes scholars are playing a prominent part in American leadership is shown by the fact that 72 of the 140 who have reached the age of forty are listed in Who's Who.

Hungary has placed a picture of its leading novelist on a postage stamp. Is this a long-delayed tribute to the profession that constitutes one of the postal system's best customers?

The United States Customs Bureau, having decided that imported fish balls are dutiable because they are not vegetables, might now let it be known if fish cakes are pastry.

Sauerkraut is now said to have had its origin in Turkey just as Chinese chop suey is an American invention. Does any other country claim Cape Cod turkey?

One thing a university extension course seems to prove is that a willing student need not extend himself unduly to acquire knowledge.

The point has about been reached where the election of a woman legislator is just routine news.

Communism in India

The Government of India's recent unsuccessful effort to secure the passage of a public safety measure through the Indian Legislative Assembly, providing for the expulsion of undesirable immigrant Communist agitators, directs attention to Soviet propaganda in the East.

THEORETICALLY, the soil of India should be unsuitable for the growth of Bolshevist ideas. Among Hindus the whole caste system is based upon the idea that man is unequal, and that the lower ranks must put up with their lot, however hard, because it has been enjoined upon them as a result of their actions in previous existences. Moslems, it is true, form one brotherhood, but the right of private ownership has never been denied. Muhammad himself and the Caliphs who succeeded him attained to wealth, which, in the case of some of the latter, was of vast dimensions. It is true that the khanates of central Asia are now administered on Soviet lines, but this is because such government has been forced upon them by the Russians.

Only the Sikhs of the Punjab, who were welded together into a fighting force by Guru Govind Singh's declaration that there should be no caste within the brotherhood, have shown signs that Bolshevism might work successfully among them. After the strong hand of Maharajah Ranjit Singh had disappeared, the soldiers' councils took command, melted down one ambitious leader after another, and finally lost the Land of the Five Rivers, because to keep them out of further mischief they were thrown against the British. In India, however, caste, expelled with a fork, constantly recurs.

Yet it is impossible to declare dogmatically that upheaval is out of the question. The factory workers in the large cities, though many of them have links with villages up country and return to their original homes occasionally, live under conditions that reduce the binding power of the caste system. Ill-educated or uneducated, they are unable to form or manage their own trade unions, and are the prey of enterprising lawyers and others who pose as their leaders.

In other countries men who have never done a hand-stroke of work do become trades union officials, but they are kept in check by genuine labor leaders and by the main body of literate workers. In India there seems nothing incongruous in the display of energy on behalf of workers in cotton and jute factories, miners and railway men by men of the money-lending caste or some of the rich capitalists. The spoken word acts with greater strength on the illiterate than it does on those who have derived some power to think for themselves from the habit of reading.

It has also to be remembered that there are Indian politicians so imbued with hostility to the British that they are prepared to advocate any measure which will stir up strife, regardless of the ultimate consequences. Such a considerable proportion of those who were prominent in the Punjab disturbances of 1919 pronounce themselves Communists in these days, even though as Brahmans, Khatrias and Banyas by caste, and capitalists and professional men by occupation, they belong to communities that have much and even all to lose by any upset of society.

Communists constantly strive to make their movement an international one, and a few British have been drawn into the movement. Russia is, however, near to India, and preaching that may be neglected elsewhere is more dangerous in a country for which Afghanistan is the only buffer against immediate contact. The mischief that can be done by a few agitators can be judged by the calculation that the mill hands of Bombay have lost in recent strikes £1,000,000 in wages. Indigenous fanatics may have to answer for the mischief they cause, but those from outside India have only to take boat and disappear. Naturally, the Government of India has taken seriously the actions of such people.

A.O.B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Book

AN ENGLISH periodical has received a communication from a reader in which he sets forth that after many months of industrious study of the Bible he has discovered that it contains 3,566,480 letters, 810,697 words, 31,175 verses; that the name of God occurs 46,627 times; that the twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet, and presents much other curious information concerning the Scriptures.

These facts are of little importance in themselves, but are interesting as a revelation of the strong hold the Bible has on the affections of the people. Counting the letters in the book was manifestly a labor of love on the part of the compiler. It is impossible to conceive of any other volume of like size exercising so powerful a fascination that anyone would want to count the letters.

And it should be borne in mind in considering the subject that while nobody, perhaps, ever made a compilation of this sort, he has studied the Bible just as painstakingly in other ways. There are well-authenticated cases of men who have committed the whole of the New Testament to memory. John Muir, the naturalist, not only learned the New Testament by heart, but the greater part of the Old in addition.

It is no wonder that a book which is so greatly loved should continue, thousands of years after it was first written, to be the best seller.—The Longview Daily News.

Prohibition a Farce?

THE facts and figures show that prohibition has been the biggest boost to sobriety, labor and business in the United States. Let those who doubt this read the proofs of the immeasurable benefits of prohibition which follow:

Drunkennes
Under prohibition, drunkenness decreased 61 per cent in New York City (Computation from World Almanac, 1928); Average arrests for drunkenness seven wet years (1910-16, inclusive), and for seven dry years (1920-26, inclusive) on page 506. Average population for same periods, page 529.

Drunkennes commitments throughout the United States have declined under prohibition 55 per cent (United States Census volume on "Prisoners," page 31, table 12).

The fatality rate from alcoholism, 1915-17, wet, averaged 5.1 per 100,000; for 1920-22, dry, 1.3, showing a decrease of two-thirds. The highest rate since prohibition is less than the lowest before (World Almanac, 1928, page 325).

Prior to prohibition there were nearly or quite 250 inebriate hospitals or "cures," supported by addicts seeking to escape the slavery of drink. Less than 10 per cent of these remain as liquor cures.

"First-time drunks," the record of which measures the number of recruits to the staggering army of inebriates, has fallen in New York City from 24 per 10,000 in 1914, wet, to 6 per 10,000 in 1925—a reduction of 75 per cent (Karl G. Carsten, from record of New York City Finger Print Bureau).

Labor
Industrial wages, all industries, 1914, wet, \$4,000,000,000; 1925, dry, \$10,730,000,000 (United States Statistical Abstract, 1926, page 148).

Strikes and lockouts, 1916, wet, 2579; 1926, 828—a decrease of more than two-thirds. Men involved, 1916, 1,600,000; 1926, 428,416—a decrease of nearly three-fourths (World Almanac, 1928, page 192).

Number of industrial workers, 1914, wet, 7,015,000; 1925, dry, 8,384,000 (United States Statistical Abstract, page 748).

Wage index, 1914, wet, 102; 1927, dry, 260, or more than double; "actual wage," or purchasing power of the average wage, has increased by one-half (Dean Edward T. Devine, American University, in Current History, August, 1928).

Pounds of bread and butter purchasable at retail with

Abyssinia's New Monarch

IN SPITE of the fact that when the Queen of Sheba returned to Abyssinia after visiting Jerusalem she is said to have taken with her as a present from King Solomon "a machine to ride in the air," things still move slowly in Africa's only independent kingdom. But that they do move, nevertheless, is evidenced by the gradual rise of Ras Tafari Makonnen, erstwhile private citizen, then regent and heir and now since October 7, negusa negus, King of Kings, of the ancient state of Ethiopia, jointly with the Empress Judith.

Ras Tafari's coronation comes as the climax to twelve years of unremitting work during which he has tried to restore to Abyssinia the unity and strength of the days of Menelik II. Though the reign of this greatest modern Abyssinian monarch only ended in 1913, three short years sufficed to bring chaos out of order mainly through the machinations of his successor, Lej Yasu, who embraced Islam and caused a civil war between the Moslem Gallas and the Christian Abyssinians.

In 1916, Lej Yasu was dethroned, and his aunt, the present Empress, was proclaimed as his successor by the head of the Abyssinian church. It was the influence of the laity which caused to be coupled with her name that of Ras Tafari as regent and heir, and seeing that the clergy in Abyssinia number nearly a quarter of the adult male population of the Christian parts of the country and stand for the ancient feudalism, whereas Ras Tafari and his friends are in favor of modernization, the significance of his elevation will be readily recognized. That he has now been peacefully raised to full equality with the Empress is perhaps more significant still, for it is a definite indication of the measure of his success in the interval.

Broadly speaking, Ras Tafari stands for a strong centralized government, for an extension of western ideas and for the gradual extinction of slavery. Again speaking broadly, the Empress Judith is at the head of those who prefer decentralization, isolation, and the continuation of slavery as a permanent institution. With the balance held fairly evenly between these two irreconcilable points of view, it will be seen that Ras Tafari's task could under no circumstances have been less sincere. But to add to his other difficulties, the provisional governors are in many cases largely independent, some of them paying almost no attention to the behests of any authority but their own.

The measure of Ras Tafari's success in surmounting these difficulties may be gauged by the fact that Abyssinia is now a member of the League of Nations, and has signed a treaty of friendship and arbitration with Italy, not to mention a commercial agreement with her, giving the African state its own outlet to the sea at Assab. He has also found it possible to make a trip to Europe.

Moreover the power of the central authority has been gradually increased as Ras Tafari has managed to bring under his personal rule a number of the provinces whose governors have from time to time fallen vacant. On the other hand, it must be admitted that slavery is still rife throughout the country and that there seems to be no immediate prospect of its disappearance. Still more regrettable is the persistence of the state of serfdom under which the unfortunate hewers of wood and drawers of water in the districts which have been conquered in past generations by the warlike Abyssinians have to surrender all the produce of their labor except the merest pittance to the avarice of their overlords.

For the last few weeks, however, Abyssinia has been thinking little about high matters of policy and a very great deal about the festivities which mark the coronation of Ras Tafari. There have been banquets innumerable, while Galla warriors and others have performed marvelous feats of horsemanship. Rejoicings have been general among all the seventy races of the land. It is not every day that a monarch is crowned who traces his descent to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba and who has in his possession a chronological list of his 332 predecessors going all the way back to the flood.

A. G. L.

one week's wage in America and other countries, computation made on wages of day labor, textile workers, coal miners, carpenters, electricians, and railway engineers: United States, 561 pounds; United Kingdom (Britain), 24 pounds; Sweden, 206 pounds; Germany, 150 pounds; France, 127 pounds; Italy, 125 pounds; Japan, 99 pounds; Belgium, 96 pounds (United States Department of Commerce).

Moreover, hours of labor per week are fewer in America than in any of the other countries.

Business
During the eight dry years population has increased 8 per cent, but—
Dividends paid, 1913, wet, \$1,777,000,000; 1926, dry, \$4,335,000,000; gain, 144 per cent.
New capital stock, 1920, wet, \$4,000,000,000; 1926, dry, \$7,000,000,000; gain, 75 per cent.
Railroad earnings, 1914, wet, \$14,000,000,000; 1926, dry, \$35,000,000,000; gain, 150 per cent.
Value of products, 1914, wet, \$24,000,000,000; 1925, dry, \$67,000,000,000; gain, 189 per cent.
Added value, 1914, wet, \$19,000,000,000; 1925, dry, \$27,000,000,000; gain, 42 per cent.
Deposits in banks, 1916, wet, \$23,000,000,000; 1926, dry, \$49,000,000,000; gain, 53 per cent.
Freight car loadings, 1921, 756,215; 1926, 1,025,185; gain, 26 per cent (United States Statistical Abstract, 1926).
National earnings, 1921, \$62,000,000,000; 1926, \$90,000,000,000; gain, 45 per cent (National Bureau of Economic Research).—Winston-Salem Journal.

"Hinkler Has It!"

THE qualities needed by a successful airman have at last been precisely analyzed and clearly expounded. At a flying school in Australia notice was recently given to applicants for admission that they must first give proof of possessing inherent flying ability. Some of the candidates wanted to know in what this ability consisted. They were then told that "the pilot must possess the innate faculty of selective and instinctive discrimination of stimuli of the sensorimotor apparatus to harmoniously adjust metabolic changes in physiological and psychological equilibrium in such manner as to comprehend and assimilate instruction in the attributes essential to perform the intricate and complex operations which constitute the details of pilotage." Very properly they all exclaimed, as with one voice, "Hinkler has it!"—The Manchester Guardian.

Quiet

THERE are growing evidences of a hunger for quiet and unburied living among an increasing number of Americans. One cannot—nor would one—abolish the telephone or the motorcar. There is no use in sighing for an anachronistic paradise. It is impossible to transform life in New York in the twentieth century into the retirement of a rectory in Kent in the eighteenth. One cannot, in the noise and hurry of a western metropolitan winter, pretend one is living in the timeless unconcern of an eastern tropical island.

But part of our difficulty lies not in the impossibility of our circumstances, but in the blindness of our philosophy. If we once learned to rediscover the values of quiet spaces in our lives, we should find a way to find them. There is time to be had even in New York or Chicago and solitude even among crowds.

One need not follow Thoreau into the wilderness to practice his isolation, nor Buddha into the desert to achieve his meditation. There is peace in a city apartment if one will but stay at home an evening to find it.—Irvin Edman, in Harper's Magazine.

Lest We Forget

THE biggest business of this generation is to nail down peace before the race forgets what war is.—Boston Herald.